The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1873. NUMBER 105.

PIANOS

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS.

SEVENTY-FIVE first premiums awarded for BEST PIANOS.
20,000 have been manufactured and are now in USE.
Franz Liszt, first of living Pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made.
☞ These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL,
STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs to RENT.

CIGARS, LIQUORS, &c.

IN HAVANA SEGARS, Fine Wines, Liquors, AND GROCERIES,
I offer the most COMPLETE STOCK at the LOWEST PRICES,
AND DELIVER GOODS in ALL PARTS of the city.
C. TATUM,
No. 146 EAST MADISON-ST.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMONDS,

And Diamond Jewelry, including some very rare stones, can be purchased during the month of December, at prices that will warrant your attention.

R. J. MORSE & CO.,
Lake and Clark-sts.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.

No. 1 Commercial Paper, or Notes accompanied by good collateral security.

WRENN & BREWSTER,
Bankers and Note Brokers,
96 WASHINGTON-ST.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.
B. M. DU RELL, Prest. J. M. BURKETT, Cashr.
CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.

Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, California, and Oregon; and remitted for in our exchange available in any part of the United States and Canada. Exchange and telegraph transfers on this Bank can be procured from our Chicago correspondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Dec. 8, 1873.

TAX NOTICE.

All persons whose property has been forfeited to the City of Chicago at the recent sale for City Taxes of 1872, may redeem the same, at this office, on or before the 24th inst., by payment of amount of sale, and one and one-half (1½) per cent (being costs) on the amount of said tax. After that date they will be liable to the full penalty of 25 per cent allowed by law.

By order of Finance Committee of the Common Council.
A. H. BURLEY, Comptroller,
Room 3 City Hall.

FRANKLIN BANK.

CREDITORS whose claims have not yet been proved up, can NOW have such claims against said Bank, PROVED BEFORE ME by calling at my office, 159 La Salle-st., Republic Life Building, Room 5, first floor.
SIMEON W. KING,
United States Commissioner.

YOUNG MEN

Who have their evenings or other time at their disposal, can secure the use of a first-class Gymnasium, including the HEALTH LIFT, the use of the Library, and admission to any of the classes of the Christian Union at 114 Madison-st., for the small sum of ten dollars a year.

Excelsior Invisible Patchist,
73 EAST MADISON-ST., Basement.
Bring along your old Boots and Shoes and have them made as good as new at a small expense.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK,
OFFICE CLERK COUNTY COURT,
CHICAGO, Dec. 4, 1873.

In pursuance of instructions from the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County until Monday, Dec. 15, 1873, at noon, for furnishing Cook County with all blank books, stationery, printing, binding, etc., required for use of the County for one year; also, all the meat, provisions, flour, milk, butter, groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and medical supplies, etc., needed for the Insane Asylum, County Poor House, County Hospital and County Agent, for one year, ending Dec. 31, 1874, to be delivered at such places and at such times as the County may direct.

Exhibits showing an approximation of the kinds and quantities of different articles needed by the County can be seen in the office of the Clerk of said Board. All bidders will be required to enter into bond with two sureties to be approved by the County Clerk, in a sum sufficient to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract, the County reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed expedient to do so.

Blanks for proposals and bonds can be obtained at the office of the Clerk of said Board.

Payments to be made promptly in cash immediately after the bills shall have been audited by the Board.

Proposals to be sealed, addressed to the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and deposited with the Clerk of said Board, and indorsed "Proposals for——"
HERMANN LIEB, County Clerk.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

DIARIES FOR 1874,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for work on the E. A. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Thomas J. Turner Lodge, A. F. & A. M., this (Thursday) evening, Dec. 4. All members are notified to attend as business of great importance comes up. By order of the W. M.
J. D. MOORE, Sec.

WASHINGTON.

The Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Senator Morrill's Plan for the Resumption of Specie Payments.

Proposition for the Redemption of the Loan of 1858.

Plan for a Permanent Loan to New York State for Improving Its Canals.

Inquiry Whether Congress May Charter Inter-State Railways.

Or Regulate Charges on Those Already Existing.

The Contested Congressional Elections in Louisiana and West Virginia.

Probable Composition of the Senate Standing Committees.

Text of the Several Salary-Grab Repeal Bills.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The proceedings of Congress to-day were devoid of special interest. In the Senate they consisted in the introduction of a bill by Ramsey, of Minnesota, to establish the Territory of Pembina, and the introduction by Mr. Frelinghuysen of his bill to regulate matters in the Territory of Utah, which failed in the House at the last session. As it is almost identically the bill that passed the Senate in the last Congress, it will not be difficult to repass, when it will be sent to the House to receive Butler's unwearied attention again. After this was done, the slow and comfortable body settled down in the old-fashioned, dozy style to hear a long speech from Morrill, of Vermont, on his bill to resume specie payments.

THE HOUSE WAITING FOR COMMITTEES.

In the House no business of engrossing interest was transacted, nor will any such business come up till the Committees are announced, and the organization thus completed. There was a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed to-day by members of the House because the Speaker has not announced the Committees. They say that he has no excuse; that he knew as well a week ago as he does to-day what he wished to do, where to place his men, and that he is only subjecting himself to needless annoyance by his procrastination, while he is at the same time delaying public business. To-night, it is understood that adjournment over to Monday will be taken to-morrow, and the entire week will be wasted. The Speaker has unclosed his lips with regard to committees only to say that they will not be made public to-morrow, which, if the adjournment is made, will delay matters until Monday.

PINCHBACK'S CLAIM TO A SEAT.

Immediately upon the assembling of the House to-day Butler withdrew his resolution awarding Pinchback a seat as Congressman-at-Large from Louisiana. He evidently did not feel that he could secure its adoption, and preferred withdrawal to defeat. Pinchback's case is looked upon as different from those of Sheldon and Sypher. He claims a seat in each branch, and is playing a game of "heads—I win; tails—you lose." He has two resources, which he thinks will secure his fortunes beyond a doubt; but it is believed they will prove two stools between which he will fall back to the dignity of private life, where great men must go sometimes.

THE WEST VIRGINIA MEMBERS-ELECT.

Cessna, of Pennsylvania, then introduced a resolution admitting Davis and Hogan, of West Virginia, to seats. The law of that State, passed in 1868, provides that Congressmen should be elected in October; but the recent Constitutional Convention prescribed in that instrument that they should be elected on the fourth Thursday of August, 1872, and thereafter on the fourth Thursday of August of every year; that State and county officers should also be elected on that day, and finally, that the question of ratifying the Constitution itself should be had on that day, and that, if the majority of the people voted to ratify it, it should be considered as adopted from the earliest moment of the day on which the election was held. Davis and Hogan were elected on that day, as well as the various State and county officers now serving, and the Constitution was duly ratified, and is now in force. Of course opinions differ as to the right of a constitutional convention to order a general election, many holding that only the Legislature, under the Constitution of the United States, were empowered to do so. Another election was held, therefore, in October, under the law, and in the two districts which these two gentlemen claim to represent, two other gentlemen were then elected. The Democrats were a unit in opposing the resolution, and, as Cessna failed to secure even a respectable number of the Republicans in its favor, it was voted down, and a resolution referring the contests to the Committee on Elections was adopted, leaving the seats vacant.

ANOTHER CONTESTED CASE FROM LOUISIANA.

Mr. Cox, of New York, then introduced a resolution to admit one Davidson to represent the Fourth Louisiana District. In this case, as in the cases of Sypher and Sheldon, certificates of election had been issued to each of the candidates. Peters, who held the Pinchback certificate, died in Shreveport during the recent visitation of the yellow fever to that city, and another election was ordered by the Kellogg Government and held to fill the vacancy, but the person elected was not known to be here. Davidson is the man who opposed Peters, and holds the Warmoth certificate. After Cox had got fairly through his speech, Butler rose and moved a resolution to seat George L. Smith, the successful candidate in the recent election, and it was adopted. The gentleman reached the city to-day, and, happening to drop into the hall of the House opportunely, realized the situation, and enabled Butler to flank his old antagonist in a most handsome manner.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The President sent to the Senate to-day, for confirmation, a very large number of nominations and promotions made during the recess. Among the prominent are the following: Lieut.-Col. George Crook, Brigadier-General; Marshall Jewett, of Connecticut, Minister to Russia; John A. Bingham, of Ohio, Minister to Japan; W. L. Scruggs, of Georgia, Minister to the United States of Columbia; George Williamson, of Louisiana, Minister to the Central American States; J. M. Read, Jr., Minister to Greece; A. T. A. Torbet, of Delaware, Consul-General at Paris. Collectors of Internal Revenue—E. Ruhe, Sixth Pennsylvania District; D. F. Williams, Fifteenth Pennsylvania District; W. B. Elliott, First Pennsylvania District; E. S. Chase, Twelfth Pennsylvania District. Charles Gilpin, Surveyor of Customs, Baltimore. Postmasters—E. C. Negley, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Clara A. Nichols, Fort Leavenworth; Mrs. S. S. Farrell, Covington, Ky.; Mrs. Lucy M. Porter, Louisville, Ky. Indian Inspectors, under the act of Feb. 14, 1873—William Vandevor, Iowa; J. M. Daniels, Minnesota; and J. B. Bevier, Michigan.

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

Admiral Polo and Secretary Fish, since they signed the protocol on Saturday, have been in perfect accord concerning the restoration of the Virginius and the survivors. That port to which the Virginius shall be brought may depend upon her sea-going condition. Official information does not excite apprehensions that this part of the protocol will be seriously, if at all, embarrassed. Everything thus far has been done with calmness on the part of the representatives of the two Governments.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The President has designated Surveyor H. Stevenson and Assistant-Treasurer William E. Davis associate members of the Civil-Service Board in Cincinnati, and Assistant A. G. Edwards and Deputy-Surveyor H. P. Wyman associate members of the Board at St. Louis. Charles Lyman, of the Treasury Board, will be Chief Examiner in St. Louis and Cincinnati. Candidates for examination in St. Louis are summoned to appear on the 9th inst.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Gen. Howard having resigned the Presidency of the Howard University, Prof. Langston has been appointed its provisional President.

INTERNAL TRANSPORTATION.

Gen. Hurlbut, of Illinois, will introduce a resolution providing for a new House Committee on Inland Commerce and Transportation. It is designed to represent Western views.

THE SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee appointed by the Republican Senate Caucus to-day to revise the standing committees of that body have completed this duty. It has been ascertained from a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations that that Committee will be the same as at the organization of the Senate in March last, namely: Cameron, Chairman; Morton, Hamlin, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, and Schurz. Mr. Boutwell will go on either the Committee on Commerce or Finance. There will be probably twelve changes in all. Vacancies are left in the list to be filled at the suggestion of Democratic Senators as heretofore, among which is the Chairmanship of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, formerly occupied by Casserly, the Democrats being allowed the Chairmanships of two committees, namely: the Private Land Claims and Engrossed Bills. The Liberal Republicans have signified their wish that the Republicans do not class them as Democrats, and will accept such places as may be assigned them on the committees by the caucus.

ESTIMATES FOR 1875 AND 1874.

The following is a total recapitulation by departments of the estimates for 1875, as also the estimates for 1874:

	1875.	1874.
Congress	$8,281,570.03	$5,528,983.91
Executive proper	81,300.00	52,000.00
State Department	3,672,524.00	1,498,574.00
Treasury Department	173,384,905.15	170,734,771.43
War Department	60,180,923.89	55,409,818.28
Navy Department	20,268,435.13	22,641,097.15
Interior Department	41,758,653.61	40,499,937.50
Post-Office Department	7,345,835.00	7,887,104.00
Justice Department	3,951,800.00	3,869,030.00
Agricultural Department	273,390.00	204,640.00
Total	$319,198,736.82	$308,323,256.27

The appropriations for 1874 aggregated $306,060,252.24.

REPEAL OF THE BACK-PAY BILL.

Washington (Dec. 1) Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

Appended is the full text of the Back-Bay bills introduced in the Senate to-day:

By Mr. Conkling—*Be it enacted, etc.*, That all moneys appropriated as compensation to the members of the Forty-third Congress in excess of the mileage and allowances fixed by law at the commencement of said Congress, and which shall not have been drawn by the members of said Congress, or which, having been drawn, have been returned in any form to the United States, are covered into the Treasury of the United States, and are declared to be the moneys of the United States, the same as if they had never been appropriated as aforesaid.

By Mr. Wright—*Be it enacted, &c.*, That so much of the act of March 3, 1873, entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicate expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874," as provides for the increase of the salaries of the President, Vice-President, and other officers therein named, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and the salaries and compensation of all said officers and clerks, of every name and description, shall be and remain as fixed by the laws in force at the time of the passage of the act, the provisions of which are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to give or revive the franking privilege; and *Provided further*, That this repeal, so far as it relates to the salary of the President, shall not take effect until the 4th day of March, 1877, on and after which day said repeal, as to the salary of said officer, shall have full force and effect, and as to all other officers from and after the taking effect of this act.

By Mr. Pratt—*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in the XLIIId Congress shall receive each a salary of $5,000 per annum, and this sum shall be in lieu of all existing provisions of law for their compensation, except actual individual traveling expenses from their homes, to and from the seat of Government and return, by the most direct route of usual travel, once for each session of the House to which such Senator, member, or Delegate belongs, evidence to be certified to under his hand to the disbursing officer, and except the sum of $200 per year, to cover expenses of postage and newspapers of each such Senator, member, or Delegate.

SEC. 2. *And whereas*, The said Senators, Representatives, and Delegates have been in the receipt since March 4, 1873, of compensation at the rate of $7,500 each, it is hereby provided that hereafter the disbursing officers of the two Houses of Congress shall retain on the third day of each month, from the compensation hereafter provided, such sum from the pay of each Senator, Representative, and Delegate of the present Congress, allowed by act of Congress, March 3, 1873, as will amount by the 4th day of March, 1875, to the excess above the rate of $5,000, which has been heretofore paid; and it shall be the duty of such disbursing officers to pay into the Treasury of the United States such sums so deducted at the time such deduction is made, until the whole excess received shall be returned to the Treasury.

SEC. 3. All laws contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

THE CAUCUS BILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Caucus Committee of the House of Representatives have agreed to a bill repealing the Salary law. The bill provides for a reduction from $7,500 to $5,000, beginning with the present Congress. This dates back to March 4, 1873, and requires the refunding of about $1,800 from each member received since that date. No mileage, stationery or perquisites are allowed. The provisions extend to all officers and members benefited by the law, except when prohibited by the Constitution, and includes the Cabinet officers and Bureau officers. The only exceptions are the President and the Supreme Court Justices, and as to the President a reduction to $25,000 is provided for after the expiration of Gen. Grant's term. An additional feature of the Caucus Committee's Salary bill, it is reported, provides that the salary of every new Justice of the Supreme Court shall be reduced. Many Western and Southern members declare that they will not support the bill. Some who have taken their back-pay say that they will oppose it. The Committee are not unanimous, but have agreed to report the bill.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR LEGAL TENDERS.

Washington (Dec. 1) Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

The following is the full text of the bill introduced by Mr. Sumner to-day, to authorize compound-interest notes as a substitute for legal-tender notes:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to prepare for circulation compound-interest notes, equal in amount to the outstanding legal-tender notes and fractional currency of the United States, and in all respects similar to those heretofore issued under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government."

SEC. 2. That these notes of different denominations, to the amount of $20,000,000, shall be dated on the first day of each month, commencing with the first day of July next ensuing, when the amount named shall be ready for issue, and then afterward on the first day of each month until the requisite amount has been furnished.

SEC. 3. That the notes thus provided shall be paid out for all disbursements of the Treasury, except those due in coin, so long as they are sufficient for the purpose, and, if the whole monthly installment is not thus disposed of, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the surplus for the present legal-tender notes, so far as practicable, that the full sum of $20,000,000 may be put into circulation each month.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the destruction each month of legal-tender notes to an extent equal to the notes issued under this act.

SEC. 5. That the notes issued under this act shall, at the option of the holder, be convertible at the end of two years, in sums of $100 or its multiple, into bonds of the United States not having less than ten nor more than forty years to run, and bearing interest at the rate of 5 per centum: and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue such bonds.

SEC. 6. That whenever these notes, or the bonds into which they may be converted, can be sold at par in gold, the Secretary of the Treasury may sell them in such sums as may be called for, and apply the proceeds in gold to cancel legal-tender notes as they are paid into the Treasury.

SEC. 7. That the notes issued under this act shall constitute no part of the legal currency reserve required of the National Banks.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced to provide for the better protection of the Northern and Northwestern frontier; to facilitate commerce between the States; to organize the Territory of Pembina and provide for its temporary government; to aid in the execution of the laws in Utah. This last-mentioned bill embraces all the amendments to the bill introduced last year.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

At half-past 12 o'clock Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, began an address on his resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to consider the expediency of reporting a bill to provide for the resumption of specie payment in January, 1875. Mr. Morrill argued at length in favor of the resumption of specie payments, and urged upon Congress the necessity of legislation in that direction. He was not, he said, wedded to any special plan, but favored that proposed by a prominent financier of New York, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue certificates payable in four years, with interest at 3.65, at par in United States notes or gold at the option of the holder, requiring banks to keep one moiety of their reserves in these certificates, and for the Government to give notice that on Jan. 1, 1875, it will pay its notes in cash in New York, authorizing the Government to negotiate a loan of $200,000,000 in coin at 6 per cent per annum. The certificates, as fast as redeemed, may be paid out by the Secretary of the Treasury to satisfy claims against the Government. He hoped soon to submit a bill providing for the desired return to a specie basis.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DAVIS—Appropriating $150,000 for constructing a Government building at Charlestown, W. Va.

By Mr. SHERMAN—To provide for the redemption of the loans of 1858. This bill is the same as the one introduced in the House by Mr. Dawes.

TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. PRATT submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether Congress has the Constitutional authority to create corporations for constructing railroads or canals penetrating two or more States, and whether it has authority to regulate the rates of railroad transportation over existing roads chartered by States which, by consolidation, have continuous lines running through two or more States.

Mr. Fenton's bill to provide for the better protection of the Northwest frontier, etc., provides for a loan of $8,000,000 in United States 10.54½ per cent bonds, to be made by the United States Government to the State of New York for the purpose of enlarging the aqueducts and one tier of locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals to a capacity to pass vessels of war 25 feet in width and 200 in length, and merchant vessels of 600 tons burden, propelled by steam, wherever said canals are less than 52 feet wide upon the bottom. The bill also provides that after the payment of the debt for which the canal revenues are now constitutionally pledged, and after the canals are thus enlarged, their net revenue shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States until the proposed loan of $8,000,000 is repaid, the bonds to be issued upon report of the Commissioners as the work progresses, every three months.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) moved to take up the resolution offered by him on Monday, to provide for a settlement of the financial derangement.

Mr. WRIGHT (Iowa) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business, with the understanding that Mr. Ferry be entitled to the floor on his resolution to-morrow. Agreed to.

ANTI-LIQUOR LAW.

Mr. STEVENSON (Ky.) presented a petition of 3,500 citizens of Kentucky asking for the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture of spirituous liquors in the Territories of the United States.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate, at 2 o'clock, went into Executive session. After twenty minutes the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE LOUISIANA MEMBERS.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to lay on the table such portions of the resolution regarding the Louisiana elections as applied to Pinchbeck, stating that he did so at his (Pinchbeck's) request. Carried, after a short discussion.

POSTAL BILL.

Notice was given of a bill to repeal so much of the Postal act as prohibits weekly newspapers from passing through the mails free of postage.

WEST VIRGINIA MEMBERS.

Mr. CESSNA offered a resolution to admit to their seats Messrs. Davis and Hogan, of West Virginia, without prejudice to the contestants for those seats.

After debate, the resolution was referred.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill to provide for the redemption of the loan of 1858. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue in exchange for $20,000,000 of bonds, known as the loan of 1858, for an equal amount of par bonds of the funded loan. The second section declares it to be the pleasure of the United States to pay all coupon bonds of the loan of 1858 on the 1st of January, 1874, except such as holders thereof may elect within six months from that date to exchange for 5 per cent bonds of the funded loan, with interest from Jan. 1, 1874, and it appropriates the money necessary for the purpose.

ANOTHER ELECTION CASE.

Mr. COX offered a resolution to admit C. Davidson to a seat as Representative from the Fourth Congressional District of Louisana. He stated that the contestant, Peters, has died since the election, and that therefore Davidson had the right to the seat, not only prima facie, but on its merits.

Mr. HALE (Me.) sought to raise the question whether the House would now consider the matter, stating that his object was to have the States called for bills, in order that he might press a bill for the repeal of the increase-of-salary law, but the Speaker decided that Mr. Hale was rather late in raising the point, and so Mr. Cox proceeded with a speech in support of his resolution.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, a certificate from Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, dated 29th November, 1873, and stating that at a special election held in the Fourth District of Louisiana, Nov. 24, George L. Smith had received a majority of the votes cast, and was duly elected to represent that district in Congress.

Mr. COX intimated that the certificate had been got up in Washington, and stated that it was practically impossible to have the vote counted so soon, in a district so large and without railroads. He appealed to the House to give the State of Louisiana the right to be heard through at least one Representative fairly elected.

Mr. MOREY moved to amend the resolution by inserting the name of George L. Smith instead of Davidson. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 162, nays 94—Messrs. Woodford and Phelps, Republicans, voting in the negative, and the oath of office was administered to Mr. Smith.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) then moved that the credentials of the contestants for seats from the State of Louisiana be referred to

THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

That Committee was announced by the Speaker as follows: Messrs. Smith (N. Y.), Thomas, Happelton, Todd, Pike, Sever, Robinson, Harrison, Arthur, Speer, and Lamar.

SALARY-REPEAL BILL.

Mr. KASSON asked unanimous consent to introduce and have printed a bill to repeal the increase of salary.

Mr. BUTLER (Tenn.) objected.

The House adjourned.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Trunk-Line from Chicago to New Orleans—Officers of the Illinois & Mississippi Central Roads in Cairo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 3.—Quite a number of railway notables are in our city to-night, all present in the interest of the great through passenger and freight line from Chicago to New Orleans. Among others are President Newell, Superintendent Mitchell, General Ticket-Agent W. P. Johnson, and the Hon. W. H. Osborn, of New York, Directors—all of the Illinois Central Railroad Company; also the Hon. S. H. Edger, Vice-President, Superintendent, President, and Chief Engineer S. B. Reed, of the Mississippi Central Railroad.

It is announced that a time-table is being arranged, and that, as soon as the inclined plane on the Kentucky shore is fully completed, a regular transfer of passenger and freight trains will be made. Work on this side of the river is about completed. The new transfer-steamer H. S. McComb is pronounced by gentlemen of both roads as one of the best ever built for that purpose. It is possible that, owing to the bad weather prevailing, a week or ten days may elapse before everything is completed. Until that time the transfer-steamer Illinois will continue to ply between here and Columbus, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. It is certain that within two weeks at most a passenger may take a sleeping-car at Chicago or St. Louis and make no change till he has reached New Orleans and vice versa.

Superintendent Mitchell and Ticket Agent Johnson leave to-night for St. Louis. President Newell and Mr. Osborn will accompany the officers of the Mississippi Central over the new road to-morrow. A grand ball and excursion is being given to-night by the officers of the steamer Illinois in celebration of the completion of the new line.

SPRINGFIELD.

Members of the Legislature Preparing to take up Winter Quarters in the Capital—A Consequence of Abolishing the Pass System—Receipts and Disbursements of the State Treasury for November.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 3.—Quite a number of the members of the General Assembly and the officers thereof are here this week arranging for the coming winter. Many of them are renting houses, and will move their families here to remain for the winter. This is done in view of the fact that the pass system will be abolished.

The condition of the Treasury for the month of November is stated as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Revenue fund	$30,429.99
School fund	15,437.92
Interest fund	7,642.38
Illinois River improvement fund	3,000.00
Canal redemption fund	6,343.00
Local bond interest fund	6,721.37
Total	$69,575.15
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Revenue fund	$180,676.23
School fund	1,030,782.51
Interest fund	56,994.48
Total	$1,238,453.22

WISCONSIN.

Speculations Concerning the Appointments of State Officers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 3.—Developments late last evening leave things generally unsettled as to appointments in the State offices mentioned. Mr. Paul declines to leave the *News* for the Governor's Secretaryship, and who will fill the place is unknown. It is stated on high authority that neither Alden nor Potter will be appointed Assistant Secretary of State.

It is reported that retrenchment is proposed by attaching the office of Superintendent of Public Property to the Secretary of State's office, dispensing with the Assistant Superintendent, and providing for purchasing stationery by contract of the lowest bidder. Of the numerous applicants for the office of Superintendent, E. B. Dean, of this city, is regarded ahead.

It is considered probable that Assistant School Superintendent Pradt will be retained, and some of the best-posted subordinates in the various offices.

The *Democrat* to-night says, by authority, that some of the old employes and clerks will be retained, while no soldier will be displaced, unless to give place to another, or some one eminently better qualified. The *Democrat* bitterly denounces the appointment of Attorney-General Williams as Chief Justice.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Water Supply of the City—Test of the New Apparatus—The Work to Be Completed Next Summer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 3.—During the past two months about three miles of 12-inch mains have been laid in the principal business streets of this city, and this afternoon water from the canal was turned in, and pressure was applied from Comstock's large private reservoir. Water was thrown abundantly from several hydrants along the business streets as high as the roofs of the stores. The streets were crowded with citizens to witness the test. The new apparatus worked well. Connection with the permanent source of water supply, designated by the special election last July, will not be effected till next summer, therefore the Water-Works for general uses are not in operation; but in case of a large fire on the principal business streets, the same appliance can be made as at the test this afternoon. This is regarded by its citizens as sufficient protection against such disastrous conflagrations as have several times during the past few years got beyond the control of the Fire Department, making terrible havoc in the commercial part of the city.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Business Before the Grundy County Circuit Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Dec. 3.—The Circuit Court has adjourned for the term. No jury cases have been tried, except in one criminal case. Nine cases, all of importance, from La Salle County, are on the docket, brought by change of venue from La Salle. None of them were tried. The Judge goes to Chicago on Monday to hold court. A number of criminals were sent to the State Prison, all pleading guilty of the charges against them.

POLITICAL.

The California Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 3.—The Senate meets at noon to-day to make another effort for a permanent organization. No fears are expressed that Booth will not be elected to the United States Senate for the long term. No choice is yet announced of the candidate for the short term.

LATER.—The action of the Chief Clerk of the last State Assembly, M. D. Boruck, in arbitrarily adjourning that body last Monday, thereby preventing the organization, resulted in a postponement of the Senatorial election till one week from to-day. It was the successful trick of a servant of the railroad company, and has provoked great indignation. His rebuke by the Assembly was prompt and sharp.

Texas Elections.

GALVESTON, Dec. 3.—Ten cities and stations, including Austin, Galveston, Houston, Jefferson, and Indianola, give a net Democratic majority of 2,000. The election was quiet. Returns very slow.

THE WORKINGMEN.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—The workingmen of this city will consider, in Faneuil Hall, on the 11th, Supervising Architect Mullet's report on the Eight-Hour law. It is proposed that they petition, also, for the repeal of the laws deemed inimical to their interests.

FOREIGN.

Archbishop Ledochowski Again Ignores the Orders of the Emperor William.

He Declares that He Owes Allegiance Only to the Pope.

Proposed Establishment of an International Tribune to Investigate Ocean Collisions.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The controversy between the German and Spanish Governments regarding the German vessels seized by the Spanish war vessels in the Phillipine Islands, continues to increase in the seriousness of its aspect. The German frigate Kron Prinz and corvette Augusta have been ordered to prepare for active service.

Archbishop Ledochowski replies to the demand of the German Government for his resignation, refusing to comply, declaring that he is responsible only to the Pope.

CUBA.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—The *Times* has the following: "Officers of the steamer Yazoo, direct from Havana, report that two Americans were brutally murdered on Friday last, but the precise circumstances under which it was done are not stated. It was not considered safe for any American citizen to appear in the streets, as the feeling on the part of the Spaniards toward Americans was intensely bitter. The Captain of the Yazoo reports that the steamship Virginius had been armed and equipped as a war-vessel, and sent out to cruise in search of the steamship Atlas, an alleged filibuster, which was supposed to be hovering around the island, seeking an opportunity to land."

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—It is announced that the Duke de Rochefoucauld will be appointed Minister at London, and that the Marquis de Noailles, now at Washington, will be transferred to Rome.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 3.—Admiral Juarez has proposed to the Assembly the establishment of an international tribunal for the purpose of investigating collisions between vessels on the high seas.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, Dec. 3.—Don Carlos will winter at Durango, a town in Biscay. Don Alfonso has gone to Paris.

ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 3.—The Pope is again indisposed.

FINANCIAL.

The Savings Banks in Davenport, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 3.—A special election of the stockholders of the Davenport Savings Bank was held this afternoon, and amendments to the articles of incorporation increasing the paid-up capital to $50,000, and authorizing a further increase to $100,000, were adopted. The German Savings Bank intends to also increase its paid-up capital to $50,000. The new law of this State requires that savings banks shall have $3 of capital stock to every $2 of deposit; and also that these institutions shall engage in no risky speculations, which provisions are being and will be rigidly observed by the banks in this city.

North Carolina Tax-Bonds Declared Unconstitutional.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The following private dispatch, from one of the counsel employed to conduct the suit of the holders of the special tax-bonds of North Carolina against that State, was received this morning: "The special tax-bondholders have gained a glorious victory. The bonds were declared to be unconstitutional, and the repealing acts are declared unconstitutional. An injunction was refused only because no irreparable injury has been sustained by the plaintiffs, and will undoubtedly be granted on the final hearing."

The New York Loan Certificates.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The loan certificates issued by the Loan Committee of the associated banks are being rapidly redeemed, $14,000,000 of the $26,000,000 issued have been canceled. No publication will be made of the names of banks that accepted the loan.

Outstanding Legal-Tenders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Outstanding legal-tenders, $367,480,219.

FIRES.

In Mansfield, Pa.; Loss $35,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, Pa., Dec. 3.—Last night a fire was discovered in Stewart, Cook & Co.'s dry goods and grocery store, which was burned to the ground. The residence and stable of J. Mills were also entirely destroyed. The drug store of Robert Christy and the residences of D. B. Stewart and Mrs. Porter were injured to a considerable extent. The total loss is $35,000, partially covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

In St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—A fire to-night damaged the upholstery and furniture store of William Prufrock, No. 818 North Fourth street, $10,000; the grocery house of Becker, Walstman & Co., adjoining on the south, $7,000; the tobacco and cigar factory of Ryan & Cumisky, adjoining on the north, $3,000. Fully insured. The only Eastern companies affected are the Westchester, N. Y.; Ætna, Brewers, and Germania, $2,500 each.

At Greece City, Pa.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 3.—A destructive fire occurred at Greece City, last night, destroying thirty buildings, consisting of stores, private dwellings, three hotels, and the Producers' Bank. Loss estimated at $90,000, on which there is some insurance. The definite amount cannot as yet be given. The fire originated in a dry goods store.

At Hoboken, N. J.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A four-story brick building at the corner of Grand and Third streets, Hoboken, N. J., was burned last night. The loss is about $50,000.

At Mt. Vernon.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 3.—A fire at Mt. Vernon, O., yesterday destroyed a building owned by Samuel Israel. The loss is between $4,000 and and $5,000. The explosion of some gunpowder which was in the building seriously injured four men.

SHORT-HORNS.

International Convention of Feeders at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 3.—The International Convention of short-horn cattle breeders met to-day, with 100 delegates, out of 348 members, present. The reports of the officers were read, and the Hon. Charles T. Ackland, of England, who was present, was made an honorary member. A paper was read by Dr. Sprague, of Iowa, on the quality of short-horns, and was discussed. The Convention will adjourn to-morrow.

SUICIDES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3.—The body of George W. Peckham was recovered from the river at a quarter before 12 o'clock to-day. Mr. Peckham was a man 78 years of age, in good circumstances, and one of our oldest citizens. He jumped over the railing of Oneida street bridge last evening at 6 o'clock. Mr. Peckham came to this city in 1852, and engaged in the banking business. A few years later he retired from active business and engaged in real estate affairs, but lately, from enfeeblement, has been unable to do anything which required close attention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 3.—A. E. Long died last night at the Dixon House, Plano, from a dose of arsenic, said to have been taken in consequence of domestic infelicity. His remains were discovered by his wife, who, with a mother and several brothers in this city, where he formerly resided, are deeply afflicted at his death. He sold whisky in Plano, contrary to the wishes of his relatives, and was generally known as a good fellow. His remains will be interred in Aurora. He leaves no children.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 3.—A stock dealer named George Maner committed suicide by taking poison, at his home in Portland, last night. The act is attributed to losses in recent speculations.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 3.—George S. Gordon, of Medina, Ohio, attempted suicide last night at the Sherwood House, by taking arsenic and laudanum, and by cutting off the veins and tendons in his left wrist. He will survive, but wants to die. He is about 60 years old, and appears to be a gentleman.

CRIME.

The Stevenson Murder-Trial in Oshkosh, Wis.—Examination of Witnesses Concluded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 3.—In the Stevenson murder-trial the testimony was all closed this afternoon. The prosecution brought three witnesses, who swore that the prisoner had told them that he intended to kill his wife, and showed them the revolver with which he intended to commit the deed. Counsel also introduced the testimony of Dr. Walter Kempster, Superintendent of the Northern Insane Hospital, who testified, as an expert, that he did not believe that the prisoner was insane in the slightest degree.

The defense established the general bad character of Mrs. Stevenson, and also produced the evidence of Drs. Barber, Russell, and others, who gave their opinion that the prisoner was in a state of insanity when he committed the homicide. The arguments will commence to-morrow morning, and the case will probably go to the jury in the afternoon.

Body-Snatching in Indianapolis—Arrest of an Escaped Robber.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 3.—The city is excited over a grave-robbery discovered to-day. Yesterday a young lady named Vollmer, daughter of a prominent contractor, was buried in the Catholic Cemetery. Last night the grave was opened, the coffin smashed, and the body removed. No attempt has been made to ascertain the perpetrators. This is the second instance of the kind within the last few weeks. Suspicion rests, of course, on the Edina Medical College located in this city.

The Sheriff to-day received a dispatch from a Deputy at Kansas City, notifying him that James Spencer, the notorious robber, who broke jail here last May, is in custody. Spencer was traced to Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, and, finally, to the place of arrest.

Theft of Furs in Detroit—The Guilty Man and His Accomplice Arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 3.—For a long time past the great fur house of Buhl, Newland & Co. have missed furs occasionally. On Monday a box of furs directed to Cincinnati was found at the express office, and a police officer, believing them to be smuggled, called Mr. Newland to examine them. Newland quickly discovered that the furs were his. A detective went to Cincinnati, the furs were shipped as directed, and the person who called for them was arrested there this morning. This afternoon Max Volkner, for many years a trusted cutter for Buhl, Newland & Co., was arrested for stealing the goods. It is believed that he has stolen a large amount since the time that the furs were first missed.

Alleged Case of Fraud.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 3.—Jonas C. Worst, a prominent banker of Ackley, Hardin County, was arrested a day or two since, charged by two aunts in Pennsylvania with defrauding them out of $6,000 worth of real estate in Bureau County, Ill. Worst was delivered over last night to a Pennsylvania officer, who was armed with a requisition from Gov. Hartranft.

The Bank Robbery at Upper Big Rapids, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 3.—A Big Rapids letter intimates that the rumored robbery of the bank there, Monday night, was all a sham. The bank has closed.

Arrested on a Charge of Arson.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Dec. 3.—Julius Beecher, of Charles City, Ia., was arrested here to-day on the eastern-bound train for the crime of arson. He will be taken to Charles City for trial.

Mexican Raid on the Texas Border.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Dec. 3.—On the night of the 1st inst. Indians and Mexicans attacked Gray & Grover's ranches, about seventy miles hence, towards the Rio Grande, killed seven, and carried off Gray's son. When the courier left fighting was still going on. It is within fifteen miles of San Diego, and the ranches have several hundred people, but have no arms.

Robbed, Outraged, and Murdered.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Ann Shay, a respectable woman employed in Ball's paper mill, North Hoosick, was robbed, outraged, and murdered on Monday night, near the Vermont State-line. Charles Green has been arrested on suspicion. He admits that he endeavored to rape the woman, but denies committing the robbery and murder.

New York Criminal Items.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—John Barnum, arrested on a Coroner's warrant for alleged responsibility for the explosion in Harlem, has been admitted to bail in $20,000.

Henry E. Murray, pleading guilty to stealing jewelry from Tiffany & Co., while salesman, was sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

Killed by His Cousin.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 3.—An altercation between Robert Sanderson and Preston Hague, cousins, at Dover Church, Pike County, Mo., on Monday evening, resulted in the killing of Sanderson.

Murder in the Second Degree.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—The jury in the Daniels murder case to-day brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree.

OHIO.

Gubernatorial Inauguration Ball—Ohio State Dental Association.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 3.—The Committee appointed by the Democratic State Central Committee to arrange for a grand ball on the evening of the day on which William Allen is inaugurated Governor held a meeting to-day and appointed twenty prominent gentlemen from various parts of Ohio as a General Committee of Arrangements, and a complete programme will be arranged. Halls have been engaged for the dancing.

The Ohio State Dental Association met in this city to-day. Fifty members were present. The day was spent in reading papers and a discussion of what are the benefits to be derived from a proper care of deciduous teeth, and how much is the success of filling teeth due to the mere manipulation.

MEMPHIS.

Organization of the Cotton Exchange—A Masonic Lodge of Sorrow in Memory of Brethren Lost by Yellow Fever.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 3.—The Cotton Exchange was organized this afternoon. W. B. Galbraith was elected President; J. J. Rawlings, A. A. Patton, and Bronson Bayliss, Vice-Presidents; and N. B. Hill, W. W. Grey, J. F. Pettit, O. F. Smith, J. A. Landauer, T. H. Hartman, and John T. Stratton, Managers.

A Masonic lodge of sorrow was convened at the Opera-House to-night, in memory of the members of the fraternity who died of yellow fever.

NAVAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3.—The monitor Terror goes off the dry-dock this afternoon. Work on her will be hurried to completion.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Work is brisk at the navy-yard. The Colorado will sail on Saturday. Work is continued night and day on the Florida, Minnesota, and Dictator. The Arapiles is taking in coal, and will probably leave on Saturday.

MICHIGAN.

The Record of Its Progress During 1873.

The Statistics of Its Chief Material Interests.

Changes and Improvements in Its Leading Institutions.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 26, 1873.

The approach of cold weather and the depressing effect of the monetary stringency render it possible to summarize at this early day, with substantial accuracy, the record made by the year 1873 in the Peninsular State. Despite "hard times," its balance is largely on the side of healthful progress and genuine prosperity. Of course, the general current of our State history, during the twelvemonth now drawing to a close, runs parallel with that of the American community at large. It commenced with chapters that contain the chronicles of driving enterprises, of commercial ambition, of remarkable industrial activity, of the foundation of new and the enlargement of existing enterprises, and of the energetic development of our natural resources in every direction. It closes with a tale of financial stagnation, of depressed business-interests, of checked industries, and of prostrated schemes of public improvement; still, much was absolutely gained that has not been lost, and this fully compensates for the wreck of projective wealth. Michigan bids fair to weather "the panic" as successfully as any of its neighbors. The debtor class is not very strongly represented among its farmers or its merchants, who are bearing pressure with comparative composure. Its lumbering and mining interests were widely expanded, and are suffering severely; but there is as yet no reason to apprehend that even their troubles will culminate in bankruptcy. The universal contraction cannot essentially harm the Peninsular State, and, if it shall prove to be the bridge leading to early resumption, the temporary check we have received will prove beneficial rather than harmful. From these general considerations let us proceed to details:

THE CROPS.

While it may be said that the harvest of 1873 was a good one in most of the leading products of this State, yet the yield was not equal to those of 1872 and 1871, which were unusually ample. The wheat crop of 1873 was fair, but not as large as that of the two preceding years. The receipts at Detroit, up to this time, have been but about one-half of those for the same period of 1872; but there is not that difference between the yield of the two years, as this year, owing to the panic, the stringency of the money-market, and the unsatisfactory prices that have prevailed, a much larger portion of the crop is left in the farmer's hands than in 1872 or 1871. The quality of the wheat of 1873, however, is superior to that of 1872, and millers prefer it for their use. It produces more flour to the bushel, and of a much better quality. The corn-crop was a very light one, more so than for some years past, and probably not enough was raised to fully supply the wants of the State for home-consumption. The yield of oats was also light, and the Michigan market was left largely dependent upon other States for supplies. Barley was not a large crop, but was a much better one in quality than that of 1872. Maltsters pronounce the yield of the State to be a very fine one for their purposes, although it is short in quantity. The potato-crop also shows some falling off; while of hay there was a fair, but not large yield.

The winter of 1872-73 was one of the most severe ever experienced in the United States, and the fruit-crop in all parts of the country was lessened, and in some parts totally destroyed. Michigan, although suffering less than many other States, did not wholly escape the effects of the cold. In all interior counties the yield of apples was far below the average, and, although some very fine fruit was produced, the general quality was not equal to that of former years. The peach-crop in the interior counties was entirely cut off by the severe winter and late spring frosts. The lake-shore counties in Western Michigan suffered less, the thermometer not descending so low within the influence of the open lake as in the interior. The result was, that the apple-crop was abundant where the trees were in bearing; but, as apples are not a special feature of the lake shore counties, the crop in that single locality could not supply the great demand now existing in both Eastern and Western States for Michigan apples. The peach-crop in the lake-shore counties did not exceed a sixth of an average crop. Many orchards yielded no fruit; while here and there, as at South Haven, Saugatuck, Holland, Spring Lake, Black Lake, Muskegon, and Grand Traverse, could be found orchards bearing quite a respectable crop. Grapes were abundant in all the lake-shore counties, but the frost came too early, and damaged the late varieties before they were quite ripe. Cherries were good and abundant. Strawberries fell below an average yield, in consequence of an early drought. Raspberries were also good and abundant, and blackberries (wild) plenty. The cultivated blackberries did better than last year, as the Kittatinny and the Clarke are taking the place of the Lawton, which failed to stand exposure to the severity of our winters, even on the lake-shore. Cranberries, huckleberries, and the other wild fruits in the swamps, were very abundant.

THE LUMBER-MARKET.

The lumber-interests of Michigan constitute a most important feature of its wealth; and, in the markets of the world, Michigan pine and oak stand pre-eminent. The amount manufactured in this State in 1869 was 1,999,804,431 feet; in 1870, about 2,400,000,000 feet; and in 1871, notwithstanding the supposed shortage of logs, over 2,000,000,000 feet of pine lumber were marketed. In 1872 the cut of the State, as shown by a carefully-prepared statement, was 2,264,568,587 feet. For the season of 1873, close estimates place the total amount cut at about 2,500,000,000 feet. The aggregate of logs cut during the winter of 1872-'3 was unprecedentedly large, and it is estimated that, of that aggregate, 800,000,000 feet will lay over until the spring of 1874. Of this amount, 500,000,000 feet are in the streams supplying the Saginaw District. The market during the last season, before the panic, was greatly depressed by reason of an overstock, and the number of logs put in during the winter of 1873-'4 will not exceed one-third of the previous year's stock.

THE SALT YIELD.

The total amount of salt inspected during the present season, up to Oct. 1, was 646.907 barrels, divided among the following qualities:

Fine salt	593,939
Packers' salt	12,778
Solar salt	22,463
Second salt	17,817
Total	646,907

For the closing two months of the year, it is expected that the inspection will foot up from 180,000 to 200,000 barrels,—bringing up the total of the year to about 850,000 barrels,—an increase of over 100,000 barrels over the figures of 1872. The following table gives the total yield of the Saginaw salt-wells, from the year of their discovery to the close of 1873:

	Brls.		Brls.
1860	4,000	1867	474,721
1861	125,000	1868	555,690
1862	243,000	1869	564,658
1863	466,356	1870	628,070
1864	529,073	1871	732,487
1865	477,200	1872	724,481
1866	407,997	1873	850,000

THE IRON-INTEREST.

The year 1873 has been, in the main, a prosperous one with the iron-mines, and there was a great increase in the total yield of the Marquette District. For purposes of comparison, and to show the growth of this great mineral interest, I give the following table, setting forth the total amount of iron-ore mined, and pig-iron manufactured, in the Upper Peninsula, and the aggregate value of both products, from the opening of the iron mines, in 1850, to the close of 1873:

	Iron-ore, tons.	Pig-iron, tons.	Value.
1856	7,000	......	$ 28,000
1857	21,000	......	60,000
1858	31,035	1,629	249,202
1859	65,679	7,258	575,529
1860	116,998	5,660	734,496
1861	45,430	7,970	419,461
1862	115,721	8,590	984,977
1863	185,259	9,813	1,416,935
1864	235,123	13,832	1,867,215
1865	195,256	12,283	1,560,430
1866	296,872	18,437	2,405,960
1867	460,220	30,911	3,475,760
1868	493,230	36,425	3,676,700
1869	643,258	38,504	4,973,435
1870	856,471	47,858	5,339,804
1871	813,379	51,225	6,013,445
1872	952,055	63,195	9,188,055
1873	1,250,000	75,000	14,125,000
Total	6,784,129	428,580	$57,126,304

The actual shipments by water this year are 1,073,927 gross tons of ore, and 33,380 gross tons of pig-metal; but the estimated amount of ore sent to local furnaces, and to Wisconsin by rail, together with the amount in the stock-piles, brings the total up to the foregoing figures. In pig, the shipments have been light this year; but the "make" has been larger than that of the previous year. Latterly, the panic has seriously affected the mines and furnaces about Marquette,—the result being a general curtailing of operations, many of the mines reducing their working force, and some of the furnaces going out of blast.

THE COPPER-INTEREST.

The yield of 1873 is without precedent in the history of the copper-district of the Upper Peninsula. Careful estimates (made about Nov. 1) place the total of the copper-production for the year at over 19,000 tons,—an increase of 3,000 tons over the largest aggregate in any previous year, that of 1870. The following is a statement of the product of the Lake Superior copper-mines from 1845, the date of their opening, to the close of 1873:

	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
1845 to '54.	7,642	1863	8,548	1870	16,183
1854 to '58.	11,312	1864	8,472	1871	16,071
1858	3,500	1865	10,791	1872	15,166
1859	4,200	1866	10,306	1873	19,000
1860	6,000	1867	11,735		
1861	7,400	1868	13,049	Total	194,695
1862	9,962	1869	15,288		

The following are the total figures of the Lake Superior copper-business, from its earliest day to the close of 1872, compiled from official sources:

Proceeds of sales of copper	$76,302,320
Proceeds from assessments	17,296,500
Total proceeds	$93,598,820
Returned by dividends	12,070,000
Balance invested in mines	$81,528,820

PLASTER.

The plaster-product has also been large, and shows a decided increase over the figures for previous years. The yield of the Alabaster quarries is estimated at 30,000 tons; while the Grand Rapids beds have turned out over 55,000 barrels of calcined and over 45,000 tons of rock and ground plaster.

RAILROAD-EXTENSION.

During the past season, the Michigan railroad-system has been increased by the addition of 333 miles of new road, as follows:

Northern Extension of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Division of the Central Road, from Otsego Lake to Barnes	8
Northern Extension of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Road from Fyfe Lake to Petoskey, and the completion of the Traverse City branch	68
Completion of the Stanton Branch of the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Road, from Sheridan to Stanton	7
The new Michigan, Midland & Canada Road, from St. Clair to Ridgway	14
The new Mineral Range Road, in the copper-mining district of the Upper Peninsula	13
Completion of the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, between Lapeer and Bay City	48
Completion of the Peninsular Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Road, between Menominee and Escanaba	63
The new Canada Southern, running from Detroit to Toledo, and from Grosse Isle to Fayette	112

The following table gives in full the present railroad mileage of this State:

	Miles.
Canada Southern	112
Chicago & Lake Huron—in Michigan	174
Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore	250
Chicago & Northwestern (Peninsular Division)	128
Detroit & Bay City	114
Detroit, Eel River & Illinois—in Michigan	78
Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan	188
Detroit & Milwaukee	189
Flint & Pere Marquette—in Michigan	249
Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw—in Michigan	46
Grand Rapids & Indiana—in Michigan	295
Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore	36
Grand Trunk—in Michigan	62
Hecla & Torch Lake	5
Marquette & Ontonagon and branches	85
Michigan Air Line	19
Michigan Central and branches—in Michigan	780
Michigan Lake Shore	85
Michigan, Midland & Canada	12
Michigan Southern and branches—in Michigan	390
Mineral Range	14
Paw Paw	4
Saginaw Valley & St. Louis	35
Total	3,350

The following table epitomizes the history of the railroad-progress of Michigan, which has been so rapid, and has so greatly stimulated the general growth of the State:

Year.	Miles in operation.	Miles built.	Year.	Miles in operation.	Miles built.
1841	138	....	1868	1,199	36
1850	342	....	1869	1,325	126
1855	474	....	1870	1,638	313
1860	779	....	1871	2,116	478
1865	941	....	1872	3,017	901
1866	1,039	98	1873	3,350	333
1867	1,163	124			

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The record of the various State institutions during the year is equally gratifying with those statistics of our material interests which have just been given.

The contract for erecting and completing the new State Capitol at Lansing, in accordance with the plans and specifications furnished by E. E. Myers, its architect, was let on July 15, 1872, to Messrs. Osburn & Co., for the sum of $1,144,057.20. The work was commenced about Aug. 1, 1872, and the first stone in the foundation was laid on June 24, 1873; the corner-stone was finally laid, amid impressive ceremonies, on Oct. 2; and, by the close of the work this year, the foundation will be complete and the first course of cut stone set. The cost of labor and materials up to Nov. 1, including a large quantity of cut stone ready to be set in the next season, was $162,912.36; and this amount, less 10 per cent retained till the completion of the contract, as required by law, has been paid to the contractors.

At the Kalamazoo Insane-Asylum, the number of patients under treatment, on Nov. 1, was 391; and the average number of patients during the year has been 344. During the year the north wing of the new building has been completed and occupied by patients, and the centre building is so nearly finished that it will be ready for occupation early in January. The south wing is also erected, inclosed, and plastered; and the inside wood-work, finishing, and furnishing, will be resumed as early as possible in the spring of 1874; and the entire building will thus be made ready for patients by the summer of next year. The Commission to locate a new Insane Asylum in the eastern half of Michigan has received quite a number of propositions from various towns; but, up to this time, has not finally determined upon any site.

The number of pupils in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, at Flint, on Nov. 1, was 186; and the average number for the year has been about 160. During the year a new industry has been organized, namely: basket-making, especially for the benefit of the blind; and the grounds have been tastefully laid out.

The average number of inmates of the Reform School, at Lansing, for the year, has been 211. Two family-houses, adjoining the main building, have been completed, and are occupied by the smaller boys.

The average number of inmates of the State-Prison during the year has been 614 4-10, and the average length of sentence (not including life-convicts) five years and three months. The number received during the year on commitment was 285; recaptured, 2; total, 287. The number discharged during the year, by the expiration of sentence, was 186; by reversal of sentence, 4; by commutation of sentence, 4; pardoned by the Governor, 17; died, 5; escaped, 5. The number of life-convicts is 44, 23 of whom were sentenced to solitary confinement and 21 to hard labor. The age of the oldest convict is 74 years, and of the youngest convict 16. The crime represented by the largest number is larceny,—193 having been convicted of that offense. The next largest is burglary,—124. There are 21 who were convicted of murder in the first degree, and 23 of murder in the second degree. Of all the inmates on Sept. 30, 259 could read, write, and cipher; 156 could read and write only; 82 could read only; and 41 could neither read nor write. Of the total number of inmates, 207 were temperate, 143 were occasional drinkers, and 305 intemperate. The number under the influence of liquor when crime was committed was 256. The earnings during the last fiscal year were $92,204.20, and the current expenses, $89,722.07,—leaving a net income of $2,572.13.

The State Public School, for the support and education of dependent children, was created by act of the Legislature of 1871; and, in consideration of Coldwater's donating $30,000 toward the enterprise, it was located at that point. The grounds are just outside the north city-limit, and on a fine tract of thirty-six acres of land. The buildings are constructed on the cottage-plan. The main building, with a frontage of about 200 feet, contains the offices of the Superintendent, rooms for teachers and other employes, school-rooms, work-rooms, dining-rooms, kitchen, pantries, closets, etc. From this edifice a covered passage-way connects with five cottages, 100 feet in the rear, which are the homes of the children. They will accommodate from thirty to forty children each, making the present capacity of the institution about 200 children. By the express provision of the law, this is to be a temporary home only for dependent children, until they can be placed in families where they can have a permanent home, under a contract securing them a common-school education. It is thought that, by this means of distribution, the capacity of the school will be sufficient for the present. The buildings were completed this month, and, as soon as furnished and the employes engaged, will be ready for admissions. Much good is expected to result from the creation of this new State charity. The children now supported by the counties in the poor-houses, where, in most cases, they are surrounded by influences very detrimental to their welfare, are to be provided with a cheerful home, where they will be educated and supported until they can be placed in families—particularly on farms—through the State. Amid such surroundings, away from the diseased, the insane, the idiotic, the wrecks of men and women, to be found in so many alms-houses, these children, under wholesome influences, may become estimable citizens.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The educational interests of Michigan continue to thrive. During the past ten years the amount of primary-school interest apportioned to the several counties in the month of May in each year has ranged from 45 to 50 cents for each child between the ages of 5 and 20 years. In 1864 the number of children was 272,607, and the amount apportioned, at 50 cents for each child, $136,362. In 1873 the number of children was 400,062, and the amount apportioned was $196,176.80,—being 49 cents for each child between the ages of 5 and 20 years. The whole number of children in school during 1873 is estimated at 325,000.

The University continues in its prosperous career. During the year its new central building was completed, and University Hall was formally dedicated this month. A change of some importance has also been made in its course of study, in the making of the work of the Senior year almost wholly elective. The number in attendance is about 1,150.

The number of students in the Agricultural College on Nov. 1 was 99, and the average number in attendance during the year was 110. The endowment fund on Sept. 30 amounted to $207,500.74, and there were also nearly 172,000 acres of land yet for sale. The additions to the building during the year consist of a wind-mill and water-tank, and a new greenhouse.

There were in attendance at the Normal School, on Nov. 1, 360 pupils; the entire number enrolled during the year was 447, and the average attendance about 275. During the year important changes were made in the seatings of the main rooms, increasing their seating capacity; and the laboratory was enlarged and provided with better facilities. The outbuildings, which were burned during the vacation, were also rebuilt on a much better and more convenient plan.

The number of pupils in Olivet College, on Nov. 1, was 190, and the average number through the year 150. The work of raising the endowment fund for this institution has been vigorously pressed, and all of the sum necessary to pay off all indebtedness, and provide for the support of a full corps of teachers, is raised, except $30,000; and there remains until July 1, 1874, in which to secure this balance.

The number of students in Kalamazoo College, on Nov. 1, was 125, and no changes of any importance took place during the preceding year, except that Kalamazoo Hall was repaired and put in perfect order during the summer vacation.

The number of pupils in Adrian College, on Nov. 1, was 117, and the average number during the preceding year 90. No essential changes took place during 1873 in the endowment, buildings, or discipline of this college.

The number of students in Albion College, on Nov. 15, was 155, and during the year the college endowment was completed, through the efforts of Mr. David Preston, of Detroit, up to $200,000.

Hillsdale College has also gained in attendance during 1873; and all these institutions of learning in the State thus continue in excellent shape.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The legislation of the year has already been summarized in THE TRIBUNE's columns; and it only remains to add that several of the more important of the general laws have worked satisfactorily. This is especially true of the statutes regulating the running of railroads in this State; ameliorating somewhat the rigor of the discipline of the State Prison; and reorganizing the State-militia system upon a new and more practical basis. The new State Board of Health and Fish Commission have commenced their work with intelligence and energy, and promise to become important departments of the State Government.

The Geological Survey spent the summer of this year in a general examination of the whole Lower Peninsula of Michigan, in order to acquire positive information as to the nature and distribution of the rock strata composing its surface, as far as the natural outcrops and existing artificial openings will allow. This preliminary exploration was absolutely necessary, as, without it, a detailed examination of the land could not be made with advantage. As a matter of course during this cursory examination, a mass of special facts were observed which will greatly shorten the work of the detailed survey, which will be commenced next season.

On the 1st inst. there were 23 daily newspapers published in this State, 195 weeklies (not including the weekly editions of the various dailies), and about 40 monthlies, quarterlies, and annuals, of various descriptions.

The number of Granges of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry established in Michigan, up to Nov. 1, was 113. Quite a number have since been organized, and the work of forming them is busily in progress in all the agricultural districts.

This State now contains 70 organized counties; while those of Crawford, Gladwin, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego, and Roscommon remain still unorganized. In fifty-two of the organized counties, the Boards of Supervisors are controlled by the Republicans, and in fifteen by the Liberals, while in three the opposing parties are tied.

SIDNEY.

THE RAILROAD LAW AND THE TRADE OF FREEPORT.

FREEPORT, Ill., Nov. 29, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Many people here feel a sort of semi-banishment from Chicago, brought on by the unwise edict of the last Legislature in an attempt to enrich the farmers by cutting down railroad transportation-rates. The indications thus far here are, that farmers, railroad-men, merchants, mechanics, and everybody else, feels cut down by it; but even Diogenes and his candle couldn't find the man, at this point, who is being enriched by it. He lives at Milwaukee. He gets a large part of the Freeport trade that, before July last, uniformly sought your city. But then we throve upon the fair freights afforded by the rivalry of railroad-lines; and they seemed to thrive on the rates at which they were carrying our produce and goods.

They are down in the mouth now because we don't patronize them; and we don't patronize them because we go largely to Milwaukee to buy and sell, rather than pay the pro-rata freight which the law of our fostering mother-State says we shall pay for the old privilege of buying and selling in the bigger and better market of this State. It seems to apply to the owners of our country oats and village dry goods, and those whose misfortune is their poverty of place, the language of the Declaration of Independence, that we are all born free and equal; and, therefore, we must pay extra rates; that those who want to ship from some point in the woods that hasn't been worth building a second road to, but is equidistant from market within the State, may pay lower rates than they used to, and nobody have any unequal chance over his fellow men in getting rich. It is a sort of compulsory co-operative system; a kind of transportation agrarianism, that cuts down the wealth that lies in location to slice up among the flag-stations.

Now, not Chicago, but Milwaukee, ships us our coal, sells us our winter stocks of goods, takes our grain, and is happy, because the Western Union Road runs between it and Freeport, without being subjected to the embarrassing interference of our State law. It is barely possible that Chicago may feel a trifling interest in the loss of our little trade; but I know that our change of intercourse with Milwaukee is even improved upon north of this. Chicago may notice the weeding out of a few hundred State towns from its old list of customers. In the light of this Illinois law, we feel thankful that we live so near Wisconsin and her main village.

H. N. HARLOW.

Candidate for the Vacant United States Judgeship in Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 2.—The Hon. L. F. Frisby, of West Bend, is mentioned for the position of United States Circuit Judge, vice Miller resigned. Judge Frisby, as the Republican candidate for Attorney-General, received the largest vote of any man on the ticket.

—The Preble County (O.) folks have been having a great fox-hunt, in which four foxes were caught alive. Three escaped after capture, and the party then joined in a free fight for possession of the remaining one. He was finally carried in triumph to Lewisburg suspended from a pole.

WASHINGTON.

The Spanish Panic---Mr. Fish's Behavior.

Reminiscences of Havana.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1873.

The Spanish quarrel, now nearly a month old, has illustrated, more than any other event, the heterogeneity and splashiness of a modern society under that exaggerated individualism which rostrums, presses, telegraphs, and interviewers give to private opinion. Behold the turbulence, hear the cries of defiance; see motives impugned, and men long in authority pointed at, in an issue wholly under the direction of the President as Commander-in-Chief until Congress shall pass upon it.

Sitting at Washington among nightly newsmen, and comparing their daily budgets; seeing also the methods of attaining information, and the capability of tension that what is called Semi-Official news always has, I am constrained to come home, bathe my head, and accord the Secretary of State **UNUSUAL GOOD SENSE** in the whole affair.

It is said that he has a son-in-law Counsel to the Spanish Government at New York; that he is operated upon by rich influences governing the sugar-estates of Cuba; that he has made a pet and a point of policy of Castelar's Republic; and has no love of the Cuban character, or passion for annexations which involve dense accessions of populace. If all these things are true, they prove no more than the contents of any man's mind; they are individualisms modified by experience, association, and, no doubt, the Secretary's sense of obligation to his office and country. In this age, imputation passes for conviction. It is awkward that a Secretary of State should have a member of his family who keeps a client that we have international relations with. But, if that attorney should have made a study of publicism and consular law, **HE IS APT TO HAVE** this or that Government on his free list,—Spain being one of many. When Governments want lawyers, they must go into the open market and find them, just as they solicit loans or buy supplies. It is the accident of hostilities which gives emphasis to the imputation. What shall we think to-morrow if Mexicans should massacre a boat's crew, to be told that Caleb Cushing, the perennial authority, was in the regular pay of the Mexican Government to contest American claims for damages? At every large port, the foreign Consul who is liable to much litigation maintains a counselor native to the country where he resides.

Relations of mutual scholarship in diplomatic things may have led to a family-connection between Mr. Fish and Mr. Webster, or the family-connection may have led to some identity of study, and brought one man to the American State Department and the other to the Consular office of Spain. Governments, like human offenders, **ARE ENTITLED TO COUNSEL,** whatever their crimes; and the comity of nations requires that foreign interests receive at our hands the amplest legal assistance. To say that Sidney Webster is the Spanish counselor at New York is to say no worse than that William M. Evarts represents William M. Tweed, or Edwin M. Stanton defends Daniel Sickles in court. Provincialism can never understand these things, but a sensible editor ought to know that a common circumstance at law, like the above, is no ground for the reckless charge that the Minister of State is subject to Spanish influence. Mr. Webster, I am assured, not only works for the Spanish Consul at New York, but he writes for the quasi-Democratic organ there, and has done so since these hostilities began. His influence with Mr. Fish is probably in the ratio of his knowledge; but we may well do both men the charity to consider that their family-honor and eminent name before the people are of more consequence to them than Spanish fees. If we can believe that a man of the social independence, mature age, and eminent rank and record of Hamilton Fish—Senator, Governor, Premier—is affected by such a trivial association as this, **WHO WOULD ADMINISTER** for such a people as we?

As to the estates of Americans in Cuba, they are a part of the objects of protection by the Minister of State. Vested rights, the rights of mortgagee, the claims of our citizens under the faith of treaties, are the constant topics of solicitude with the State Department, while the outbreaks of war are rare, and, except in the cause of honor, are to be subordinated to interests more ordinary and material. That American owners of sugar-estates in Cuba are entitled to protection, is as patent as that the Virginius must also receive the attention of the Government. And so the the fabric of imputation will be found to **DROP PIECEMEAL** as we follow it on, until we shall see revealed a public man, surrounded by the thousand-and-one influences of the day, all blowing round his head, preserving all his general traits of character,—consistent, conservative, steady, slow as the law, and feeling his responsibility. "If war comes in the line of honor and wisdom, stand to it like a nation of men. But war is the most horrible of facts, and in this case the facts are not before us as evidence. Make sure, and we shall be all the bolder in the last resort." This, put in my words, has been Mr. Fish's platform. He shares the execration of mankind upon the cigar-makers, hack-drivers, longshoremen, exported convicts, and military rabble who make up the Spanish volunteer force in Cuba, but who yet, by the perversion of events, are the most integral part of Spain at this day. The tail wags the dog. Spanish Cuba is the Kingdom, and Spain is but Viceroyal.

In the general interests of our country, this affair of the Virginius has been a **HEALTHY AND NATIONALIZING EPISODE.** The martial spirit of the South and North is shown to burn promptly as ever. The panic is diverted. The need of the Navy and of the naval spirit are revealed though the mists of local prejudice. The money spent on our ships-of-war is a trifle,—not more than the losses by the casualties of a day in fires and floods. Men like Fish, and Sumner, and Whittier, repair the ravages of personal passion, and draw near each other. Mere resentment and the lower passions in politics lose their following, and scold without influence. But the issue with Spanish Cuba is not settled. It will have to be met in the future; for, where there is no responsibility, outrage is cheaper every day; and the extremest American who lives in the Aleutian Isles, and he who is the most conservative member of the most obscure Grangers' Society on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, must some day feel that the Volunteers must be stamped out, like the Buccaneers who worried their forefathers.

Twenty months ago I visited Havana, and gave you an idea of **THE BLOODTHIRSTY GANG** which rules there around the tomb of Columbus, who happily never was of their blood. Cock-fighters, bull-baiters, cruel as leeches, and subject to whirlwinds of frenzy, but never to the contagion of pleasantry, they resembled an American prize-fight in perpetual session. Their ignorance is more dangerous than their cruelty, for it has none of the restraints of ordinary prudence, and is as likely to sack the residence of a Consul, or to shoot an American Admiral, as to kill a parcel of school-children. Havana itself is an anomaly, even when Spain has it under guard: the hoary wearer of the Visigothic Crown, propped almost at the cape of our two long lines of coast, and as much out of place there as the Turks in Crete. Proximity to our coast has in a measure changed the scope, but not the nature, of the Spaniards of Havana. They are louder, freer, more aggressive, than at home in Spain, and partake of the characteristics of the neighboring slaveholding cities of the United States, expecting their editors to fight and be abusive. Many of them have no conception of the size and physical vigor of our large cities, and yet they do not possess a place on their coasts to repair a ship-of-war, have no artillerists of accuracy on land or sea, no provisions to stand siege,—nothing but audacity, tenacity, and

THE LOVE OF BLOOD.

The Morro Castle, at the pier of Havana, built by O'Reilly, and bearing his name in conspicuous letters, is the advertisement of a Spanish General who took possession of the Creole population of Louisiana in 1769, and immediately shot six of the helpless French committed to Spain by treaty, for having long before protested against being given up without their consent. The Spanish possess a certain military character in civic work, such as fortifying, organizing, slave-driving, exacting work and taxes, and otherwise developing the cities they garrison, that gave a propulsion to New Orleans in the thirty-four years of their sway there, which raised the population four-fold. By that time they had spent $15,000,000 upon the province, and got the annual exports up to $2,158,000; whereas, in thirty years more, the Americans ran the exports up to $35,000,000. Persons curious to follow the present difficulty with the Spanish on our borders in the light of previous affairs, should at this time re-read the tedious history of **OUR QUARRELS WITH SPAIN** in the three early Administrations, which never would have ended without bloodshed but for the French Government acquiring Louisiana from Spain by force at home, and in twenty days selling it to the United States. The Spanish introduced all the jesuitry of their politics into both Louisiana and Florida, armed our Indians, pursued a policy of evasion, postponement, and surprise to the last; and, in keeping Havana, they kept merely the seeds of future arrogance. At home too unworthy to make their Crown worth keeping by an Italian Prince, they are abroad a nuisance to their country. Wanting money perpetually at the expense of the wretched people they are inflicted upon, they give rise to the idea that the old Castilian needs mainly—soap.

GATH.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Justice Hunt's Decision in the Suit at Hartford.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 29, 1873.

Justice Hunt's decision, like all other documents connected with this suit, is exceedingly voluminous. He begins by rehearsing the act of March 30, 1873, under which the suit is brought, and also the Judiciary act of 1789. He holds that the act of 1873 fully authorizes the Attorney-General to bring the suit in question. Not that he would have power to bring any against any parties; but, keeping within the bounds of the act, as he has, he is legally justified in bringing this particular suit against those particular parties for the purposes specified. So much is favorable for the Government; it is another question, however, whether the Supreme Court would affirm this ruling.

He quotes the forty-second section of the bill, wherein the land-grants and privileges of the road are set forth, and speaks with especial stress upon the demurrers which he decides against the Government. This latter decision rests upon the principle that A cannot bring an action against B to recover a debt which B owes to a third party. If the officers of the Pacific Railroad Company have not faithfully performed their duties; if contractors have defrauded the Company; if moneys have been embezzled,—these are offenses against the Company, not against the Government, and the Company must bring suit in its own name as the injured party. All moneys which the Government recovers go into the Government Treasury, but they have no claim on anything they might recover in this suit. The amount of it is, that Congress assumes to give the Government power to take another's property. No suit can be brought except by the Company.

The Government may regulate fares, and exercise such a general supervision as is provided for in the charter, though it cannot go farther than that charter allows. The Government may bring suit to recover such moneys, either interest or principal, as may be due; but it cannot hold the property of the Company as a trustee of property, nor exercise the power of a Trustee over it. If the Company do not comply with the conditions under which it was organized, the Government may bring suit to cause the Company to surrender its charter; this they have power to do, and this is their remedy, rather than put themselves in the place of the Company and become plaintiffs in its behalf. The Court grants the prayer for disolving the injunction against the Company.

If this decision is allowed to stand, the bill would seem to be more thoroughly defeated than it would have been had the Court simply granted the motions to dismiss for want of jurisdiction; in which case the Government would have been compelled to prosecute in the several judicial districts wherein the plaintiffs might be served or resident; now, however, they are denied the power of appearing as plaintiffs as against the several defendants.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

FREEPORT, Ill., Nov. 29, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The declaration lately filed by the State Commission on Railroad Espionage, and their legal mouthpiece, the Attorney-General, against the Northwestern Railroad, is a large mine of small curiosities.

In the first place, it is interesting as a warning to defendants that, for every dollar's actual damage which a plaintiff imagines he has sustained, his attorney will probably sue said defendant for $200. It is valuable as a precedent set by the State, for clients, when they reckon their exact loss at $5, to sue for $1,000. The $995 nearly pays the attorney, except an occasional exorbitant one. In the case named, wherein the State sues the railroad for $100,000 which it says is owing to it, the actual "excesses" over what the Commissioners deem reasonable freights, and full fares for the "peaching" dead-heads,—all the specifications of the twenty-six counts,—make up a total damage complained of of only $511.35. And, of this sum, $43.20 is complained of, not as an excess over legal and just rates, but because Munn & Scofield, of Freeport, as is alleged, paid 40 cents per ton more for hauling from Chicago than Brown did on coal enough to reach that amount. It doesn't seem to be that M. & S. paid too much, but that B. paid less. And yet Brown, whose low rates seem to have excited jealousy, in another count is paraded as a victim of veritable "extortion," because a lot of 20 tons cost him in shipping fully ½ cent more per ton than did his former lot. And this item of offense is what 10 cents of that $511.35 of actual damage represents, as per ex-parte declaration. And, for the 10 cents which the nicely-balanced Commissioners think was "extorted" from Brown, they claim for the injured State $20, or 200 times 10 cents, though the State will be dime fortunate if it finds what Brown is said to have lost.

Another item that helps to compose this aggregated medley of $511.35 is $8.50, being the price of two fares from Freeport to Chicago, which George Thompson and Jacob Krohem ought to have paid the Company, but did not. And, therefore, because the Company lost $8.50, the State sues, not the men who should have paid it, but the Company itself, for about 200 times that sum, or $1,700. Or, and therefore, because the Company gave away services worth $8.50, the patronizing State applies its golden rule and asks the generous Company for $1,700 in cash.

Another cute curl in the tail of this twenty-six-legged creation is, that one Lane paid 66 cents less for shipping a certain quantity of furniture from Chicago to Freeport than for the same quantity to a nearer point. What more, then, would exact justice seem to demand than that Mr. Lane should make good to the Company what it lost and he gained by the special favor it extended to him? But no; this Lane doesn't turn that way. The State, or its officers, sue to have the neglect to charge Citizen Lane enough atoned for in the sum of 200 times the amount of the charity the Company bestowed upon the single citizen.

Is it not monstrous that what are claimed to be the gross abuses of the law by the railroads should be multiplied by 200 in its administration by State authorities? Wouldn't a suit for damages in such multiplied sum against an individual wear the black face of extortion most exasperating?

While there exist here the differences always incident to extensive dealings with any great corporation, public sentiment in this place is by no means such as to sustain the suit recently commenced here. It is generally regarded as vindictive, and more excessive in its demands than the worst excesses perpetrated by the Company and as likely to work more evil than good to the town.

CHARLES D. HARRINGTON.

Argument in Philadelphia Concerning the Legality of the Election Ordered by the Constitutional Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 2.—At the Nisi-Prius Court to-day. Chief-Justice Agnew, and Judges Gordon, Sharswood, Williams, and Mercur presiding, arguments of counsel were heard upon the bill filed by Charles E. Warburton, Francis Wells, and others, for an injunction to restrain the Board of Election Commissioners appointed by the Constitutional Convention from conducting the election on the 16th inst., by means of officers named by themselves, independently of the election officers appointed by the Board of Aldermen. Long before the usual hour of opening court a large audience of lawyers and members of the Convention were assembled to hear the discussion. Messrs. Gowen, Ashhurst, and Brewster represented the complainants, and Messrs. George W. Biddle, Charles Buckalew, and W. H. Armstrong represented the respondents. Gen. Collis said he represented the City Commissioners, and did not desire to be heard. Mr. Dallas desired a hearing on the part of several members of the Reform Association, and the Court intimated its intention of private consideration of a petition presented by him.

THE ARGUMENT

was then regularly opened by Mr. Gowen, in a masterly plea, occupying upwards of three and one-half hours in its delivery. He said the Convention of 1836, having formed this Constitution, submitted it to the people to study it nine months before the election, and at once adjourned, abdicating their powers, and did not remain in permanent session to await the result of the election like the present Convention. He alluded to journalistic threats against the Courts if they dared to decide against the powers of the Convention; and said that the New York ring—Tweed and all—were not a circumstance to such infamous arrogance.

George W. Biddle in reply said that this case was an unprecedented one. The learned gentlemen had merely opened his argument when the Court adjourned.

TWEED IN STRIPES.

The Ex-"Boss" on the Island in a Convict's Dress and in a Penitentiary Cell.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 30.

Mr. W. M. Tweed was taken from the Tombs to the Penitentiary, on Blackwell's Island, yesterday afternoon, and was outwardly transformed from the appearance of citizenship that a suit of broadcloth gives to most men to that of a convict, by the substitution of the livery worn by the prisoners in the Penitentiary.

The removal of the celebrated prisoner from the Tombs was doubtless expedited by the action of Atty.-Gen. Barlow, and the result of this was that the more immediate friends of Tweed were communicated with on Friday night, and early the following morning, acting on this information, they went to the Tombs in large numbers early in the day, with the expectation of finding admission to the prison. In this they were disappointed. Some of the members of Mr. Tweed's family, his counsel, and private secretary were the only persons admitted to the room.

Sheriff Brennan called on his way down town at the Tombs and had a long interview with Tweed. The effect of this was, it was understood, to inform the "ex-Boss" of the necessity that had intervened, which rendered his removal to the Penitentiary during the day absolutely imperative. Tweed received the information with an appearance of indifference, but as the consequences of what would follow gradually dawned upon him, as he reflected upon his degraded position, he lost heart, and his countenance was marked with dejection and misery.

Deputy-Sheriff Shields arrived at half-past 12 o'clock, and found Mrs. Tweed and her three daughters with him. It was a sad sight, and would at once have aroused the better feelings of the most careless observer—a wife and group of daughters trying to say "good-by" to a husband and father, who, whatever his faults as a public man, was to them always indulgent, and uniformly manifested an inexhaustible kindness. To such a husband and father these ladies were saying parting words previous to his leaving the prison-cell for the Penitentiary, and for the garb and occupation of a convict. In addition to these members of his family there were also among the visitors at this time Gen. W. M. Tweed, Frank Tweed, Mr. Richard Tweed (brother of the prisoner), and Mr. Eddlestone, one of the counsel. All this parting Mr. Tweed bore with his usual apparent indifference, but after the excitement was over and his friends had left him, the reaction came, and his countenance bore marks of sorrow and dejection, not unmixed with an occasional sign of defiance,—a last and fading remnant of the old-time spirit. While this was going on within the prison there was no little excitement outside. Franklin street, opposite the Tombs, had its cluster of weary, waiting spectators, attracted by the expectations of seeing Tweed and the appearance of several carriages drawn up at the side entrance of the Tombs. The corridors of the office of the Tombs throughout the day were more or less thronged, and Warden Johnson and Deputy Warden Findley both remarked that the excitement and interest on the part of the people had not been surpassed on any day of an execution. There was the usual throng of newspaper reporters, and there was more than usual pains taken to defeat their enterprise by the friends of Tweed, but the result showed a signal failure. About 2 o'clock three or four policemen came over from the Sixth Precinct Station and drove away with their clubs as many of the populace as the clubs could frighten, which was not many. They looked at the reporters, but allowed a look to suffice; they were evidently familiar with the way of reporters, and severely let them alone.

Mr. Tweed's private carriage had taken away the lady members of his family from the prison, and about 2 o'clock it returned, and was driven up to the Franklin street entrance. Shortly after its arrival a gentleman, a friend of the family, came from the Tombs, and gave a whispered order to the coachman, who shortly afterwards drove away up Elm street. This was a very stale trick, and its effect was only to cause a few of the crowd to follow it with eager steps. In a short time the carriage returned to the neighbornood of the Tombs, and after waiting a short time in Leonard street it was driven round to the front entrance, in Centre street. While this little carriage movement was going on, Tweed was making his final preparations for his departure. Deputy Sheriff Shields announced to him that it was time to be moving, and he immediately rose from the couch. His son, Gen. William M. Tweed, assisted him on with his coat; and, leaving his room, a procession was formed that very closely resembled in form—but, of course, in many of its accessories, very unlike—that which is invariably seen when a malefactor is led from his cell to the place of execution. The bridge that connects the Special Sessions Court room was passed over, and, entering through the prisoners' door to the court, the vestibule of the Tombs was reached. Two or three policemen lined each side of the pillared way, and Tweed went alone down the steps to his carriage, immediately followed and almost supported by his son William. He gave a sharp, short glance up and down Centre street and entered the carriage, followed immediately by Deputy Sheriff Shields. There were a few hand-shakings from his friends, among whom was his brother Richard, and the party were rapidly driven up White street, and thence into Canal street to the foot of Twenty-sixth street.

At the dock at the foot of Twenty-sixth street the same foolish, feeble, childish policy was pursued by the officials of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction that had been adopted at the Tombs. The idea was that no one representing the "press" should be allowed to see Tweed in his moments of special degradation. To carry out this programme, no one was admitted on the dock after the carriage passed the folding doors, which were closed upon all applicants, though they numbered only two. At the ringing of the bell a policeman, No. 1,275, opened the door sufficiently wide to put his fist through and say that he had orders to admit "nobody on that there dock till that boat had gone." He was shown the pass of the Commissioners entitling the holder to a passage on the boat; but his response was, "This 'ere boat is a special boat for the Boss;" but as it was the ordinary boat Bellevue, this was, of course, a statement that was slightly wide of the truth. While this colloquy was going on, Warden Brennan, Capt. Allaire, and the sergeant were devoting their attention to the fallen political chieftain, and were perfectly oblivious to their duty of attending to their duties at the door. The *Herald* reporter was, however, on hand, and the endeavor to keep the facts from the public failed. Mr. Tweed and the Deputy Sheriffs and his friends went on board, and, passing up to the saloon, the lines were thrown on board and the Bellevue steamed up the river to Blackwell's Island. Tweed made few observations on the way. He evidently was communing deeply with his own thoughts, which must have been of the most harrowing character. The impression left upon the spectator was that hope had deserted him. He declined any general conversation, and, of course, little reference was made to the terminal point of his journey.

At a quarter past 3 o'clock Tweed walked from the gang-plank of the Bellevue, and stood as a convict where oft he had formerly strode as the great political conqueror. A prisoner who stood upon the dock at the time, and who understood the meaning of his coming, greeted Tweed with evident feeling, and said, "Mr. Tweed, I'm sorry to see you here." The "Boss" nodded and smiled sadly. Passing on, accompanied by Mr. Shields and his devoted son William, he arrived in a few moments at the door of the Penitentiary.

Warden Liscomb and Keeper McDonald formed a small reception committee. In the soup kitchen, just at the left of the entrance, a dozen male and female prisoners, engaged in getting up the evening's repast, peered curiously out from behind great black boilers, and, recognizing the familiar face of the fallen chief, exclaimed, in low voices, one to another, "Oh, there's Mister Tweed; there he is." There was some little momentary stir in the prison at this time. Deputy Shields made a formal surrender of his prisoner to Warden Liscomb, and the Warden turned Tweed over to the tender mercies of his subordinate, McDonald. Then there was a pause of about half a minute. "General" Tweed had hardly spoken a word up to this. His face was very pale, and he looked like one who was speechless with emotion. His eyes gazed sadly on his father, and the father looked sorrowfully at his faithful son. Still neither shed a tear, and with an affectionate embrace and a good-bye they parted. Keeper McDonald then took his prisoner and put him through the ordeal of conducting him—first, to the "barber's shop"—where he bade him take off his coat and be seated in a chair—such a high-arm arrangement as one may see in the establishment of any tonsorial artist. Tweed obeyed without a murmur, and the moustache and whisker he had worn for over a generation were shaven off his face. His hair was then closely cropped, and this being done, he was ordered to the bath-room, where he was obliged to take a cold bath. He was then put upon a scale with nothing on except a pair of pantaloons and weighed, and lastly and finally he was clothed in the convict's garb, a striped shoddy suit of gray and brown, and consigned to his cell. While part of this routine was going on William M. Tweed, Jr., stood in the Warden's office with a look of melancholy dejection on his face. A half-dozen reporters were standing about the great stove looking speculatively at the door. Presently it opened, and Keeper McDonald bounced in, and, crying out to a convict employed around the office, said, rather excitedly, "Say, Bill, hand me a larceny jacket." "Bill" jumped briskly to his feet, and from a shelf on the left of the office pulled down the required article. Young Tweed appeared not to notice this little incident, though he must have known, as every one else present did, that that "larceny jacket" was intended for his father. On the way back from the island the party that accompanied the once mighty Tweed to the last scene of his degradation spoke not a word but mused, as the steamer steamed down the river, on the hardness of the ways of transgressors.

DUST TO DUST.

The Obsequies of Ex-Gov. Yates.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Globe.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 1.—The funeral obsequies of ex-Senator Richard Yates occurred at Strawn's Opera-House at 2 p. m. yesterday. The hall was beautifully and appropriately draped in flags and mourning. Every foot of available space was occupied, and not less than 1,500 people were within the hall, while twice that number awaited on the street and public square below. It is estimated that the crowd that attended the funeral, in the procession at the cemetery, etc., between 8,000 and 10,000. The services at the hall were fittingly impressive. Upon the platform sat Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois; Maj.-Gen. Benjamin Grierson, and distinguished clergymen. The Rev. A. S. McCoy, of Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered the funeral sermon, by request of the family, and selected for a text first Timothy, last clause, first verse of first chapter: "And the Lord Jesus Christ, which is our hope." The delivery of the sermon occupied forty-five minutes, and, although the speaker had not been notified of his appointment until a late hour Saturday evening, the address covered as much ground, probably, of the life and character of the deceased as could have been expected. At the conclusion of the sermon, Gov. Beveridge was introduced, and delivered a beautiful tribute to the distinguished dead. He said:

> My knowledge of the deceased is that of a public man. He did not belong to Illinois alone, but to his country. His name and fame have passed into imperishable history. The righteous record of that period of four years when he was the War Governor of Illinois is a proud recollection of the nation. It was Richard Yates who, as Governor, raised upwards of one hundred regiments of men for the Union army, and bore consolation to the soldier, sick and disheartened, in camp and field. It was Richard Yates, War Governor, who defied treason and brought our State into the front rank of those who sought to protect the flag. Whatever else you may say of him, he was true to his country, to the flag, and to the soldier in the field. Richard Yates, as War Governor, Senator, orator, citizen, man, has gone. No more will he walk through the streets; never again will his voice be heard in the Senate Chamber; no more will the smile on his face and the good cheer in his voice stir the hearts of his fellow-citizens. He has gone from the earth to try the realities of another existence; has shut his eyes on the flowers and sunshine and beauty of this world, and the passions of earth can harm him no more. We will leave him in the hands of a kind and loving Savior, who was himself tempted as we are. To-day we gather around his remains, and will soon commit them to dust. Bury him not near the busy haunts of men. Bury him not near the echoing street, where the feet of men go tramping up and down. Bury him in some calm, secluded spot, under the green grass and the waving branches of trees, and when in the spring we come to decorate the hero graves, drop a fragrant garland on the grave of Richard Yates, the soldiers' best and dearest friend.

Brief as it was, the address of Gov. Beveridge was of rare beauty, but every word of it an honest expression of heart. The music of the occasion was selected with care, and rendered with precision by a chosen choir. After the services an opportunity was given to view the body. The procession that moved toward Jacksonville Cemetery was more than a mile in length, and moved in the following order:

Chief Marshal Col. John King.
Jacksonville Silver Cornet Band.
City Council.
Members of Jacksonville Bar.
Citizens on foot, in charge of Col. W. Crowell, Assistant Marshal.
Pall Bearers. | Hearse. | Pall Bearers.
Body servants of deceased,
Henry Washington
Nathan Reed
(colored),
on foot.
Family in Carriages.
Relatives in Carriages.
Clergy.
Citizens in Carriages.

The procession moved west around the Public Square, east on East State street to Howe, north to Lafayette avenue, east to Jacksonville Cemetery. The route of the procession was lined with spectators, all reverentially silent. The crowds that gathered at the cemetery in advance of the procession, and surrounded the family burying-ground, were dense but noiseless. Within the second inclosure at last stood the family, relatives, and necessary assistants in the burial, and where the minister of God (the Rev. McCoy) pronounced the final services. Amid the tears and sobs of many a hardy man, they laid him to sleep, and scarce a form moved until the grave was filled and the sod was placed that will forever seal in the embrace of mother earth the sacred remains of noble, lamented Richard Yates.

The following were pall-bearers: M. P. Ayers, J. W. King, A. C. Wadsworth, W. P. Barr, A. C. Woods, J. Bancroft, W. W. Foreman, D. M. Simmons, P. Spates, D. Davenport.

Chief among the mourners, not of the immediate family, were Abner Yates and family, Wesley Mathers and family, Jacksonville; Mrs. Col. Henry Yates, Thomas Yates and daughters, C. H. Elliott and family, John Scott, Hanse Yates and wife, John Yates, of New Berlin, Sangamon County, near relatives of the deceased, and A. Y. Ellis, of Springfield. Among the distinguished persons from abroad who came to attend the funeral were Gov. John L. Beveridge, of Springfield; Gen. Benjamin Grieason, St. Louis; Judge Samuel Parks, Lincoln, Ill., and also Col. A. Arnot, of St. Louis.

A Nice Distinction.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has lately decided what is not "disturbing public worship." On a Sunday, some months ago, as it appears, a disturbance took place at a church in Warren County, that State, just as the congregation was departing, after receiving the benediction. During the disturbance an assault was made by Jesse J. Jones. He was indicted under the law for the protection of religious worship, tried, and convicted. The Judge in his charge to the jury, on his own motion, instructed them in effect that the pious thoughts and impressions inspired by the services while the congregation were together, were as much protected as the active services of the sanctuary, and refused to instruct them that when the services were ended the law no longer applied. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and was among those decided on Monday. That Court took a different view of the case, and held that the law only applied to a congregation in the act of worshiping, and, also, that the disturbance must have been willful and intentional; and that, after the actual services were at an end, a disturbance, although an offense against the law, was not the offense for which the appellant had been indicted. The case was, therefore, reversed and remanded.

The Young Waleses.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, on a recent journey from the north of Scotland, lost three of their children at Edinburgh. They stopped at the West End station, intending to drive into the town and dine. They got into a private carriage that was placed at their disposal and drove to the Clarendon. During dinner it was accidentally discovered that the three youngest children and their nurses were nowhere to be found, and great was the dismay of every one. When last seen they were safely packed in a cab, but no one had given cabby directions where to drive to, and in the bustle of the streets he had evidently lost sight of the brougham. Messengers were sent off to scour all the hotels, and after a short interval the children were discovered busily engaged with bread and butter in the Douglas, and blissfully unconscious that the entire femininity of the city was on the verge of hysterics on their account.

GERMAN AID SOCIETY.

Establishment of a Lodging Home on Union Street.

The Capacity of the Building---Rules and Regulations.

Large Contributions in Money and Supplies.

The dullness in trade and commerce, the closing of many of our manufacturing establishments, and the reduction of the working force of others, have thrown thousands of men, women, and children out of employment; the stream of immigration of laborers in search of work continues unabated, thus swelling to an alarming extent the number of those who, in the best of times, are compelled to live from hand to mouth, but who, deprived of their daily earnings, become at once the victims of want and distress,—the reluctant dependents on public or private charity. With apprehension and anxiety, therefore, does the philanthropist look forward to the coming winter, with its attendant misery and need, and the different relief and charitable societies in the city are making all possible preparations to alleviate, in a measure, the sufferings of the distressed, and save the poor from despair.

The Germans, always prominent in matters of charity, and unwilling to be a burden to the Relief and Aid Society, which is already overrun with the unemployed and needy of other nationalities calling for help, have been very active during the last few weeks in organizing and establishing an asylum for the needy and unemployed among their countrymen.

The German Society for the Protection of Emigrants and the Friendless—the only German relief-society in the city, having no other pecuniary means than those arising from the annual dues of its members, whose number is very limited—found itself unable to meet the pressing demands made upon it, its offices being constantly crowded with applications for relief from persons of all nationalities, but mostly Germans, who, ignorant of the English language, seek aid where their necessities are best understood.

These people, consisting mostly of modest applicants, whom only the bitterest want compels to accept the charity of others, should not be forced to the alternative of public alms-houses or degrading beggary, and consequently the Directors of the German Society, of which George Schneider, Esq., is the President, decided at their meeting on the 19th of last month to appoint a number of committees, consisting of the most prominent Germans in the city, to call upon our merchants, traders, and professional men and solicit subscriptions and contributions, for the purpose of enabling them to establish a Home for the Poor, where homeless citizens and emigrants could find a temporary place of refuge, and where provisions, coal, clothing, and other necessities might be stored, to be issued to the needy and destitute on the order of the Agent of the Society.

At the same meeting a call was issued appealing to the generosity and charity of the citizens of Chicago for aid. This appeal has thus far been nobly responded to, and up to last evening over $3,000 in cash, and large amounts of coal, provisions, and clothing had been subscribed. The Executive Committee, consisting of L. Clausenius, Charles Knobelsdorf, Arthur Erbe, J. Beiersdorf, Morris Berg, and Emil Dietzsch, which was authorized to procure a suitable Home and superintend the same, have accepted the offer of Mr. Kuhn, and rented his building at No. 140 Union street, corner of Milwaukee avenue, for $75 per month. This building has just been vacated by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, which used it for general offices, and paid for the same an annual rent of $3,500. It will thus be seen that the price ($75 per month) asked by Mr. Kuhn is only nominal.

No more suitable building for a Home could have been found in the city. It is of brick, 50 by 150 feet, and stands in the centre of several lots, giving it plenty of air and ventilation. It contains all the modern improvements, such as gas, water, bath-rooms, range, furnace, etc. There are thirty-six good-sized rooms in the building, only a few of which will be furnished. The rest will be given to such families as are too poor to pay rent. On the first floor, there will be a reception-room, dining-room, kitchen, storerooms, Superintendent's room, and lodging-rooms for women, containing about twenty-five beds. Up-stairs, there will be the men's lodging-rooms, containing about seventy-five beds, and the rooms to be given to poor families unable to pay any rent. There will also be on the first floor a free dispensary, which will be in charge of Mr. Emil Dietzsch, and where those in need of medicines can have them free of charge. Everything will be ready for the reception of inmates by the first of next week. The Steward and Superintendent of the building, Mr. Forket and wife, are working industriously to get everything in perfect condition. All those seeking admission to the Home, or being in want of provisions, except in extraordinary cases, must apply to Mr. Charles Endres, Agent of the German Society, who is in his office at the relief building, on the corner of LaSalle and Randolph streets, every day from 9 o'clock a. m. until 6 o'clock p. m.

It is not the intention of the Directors to make this institution exclusively a German one, but Bohemians, Poles, Swiss, and others who speak the German tongue, will receive aid and be admitted to the Asylum. At a meeting of the Directors of the German Society held at their office, Nos. 51 and 53 LaSalle street, day before yesterday, the following rules and regulations for the management of the establishment and guidance of the inmates were adopted:

The lodging-house serves only for a temporary home for needy citizens and emigrants.

Each inmate after being admitted must take a bath, and undergo a thorough cleaning.

The inmates must keep their own beds in order.

The inmates must rise at 6 o'clock a. m., dress, wash, and comb themselves.

Every inmate must be at home at 9 o'clock p. m.

Breakfast will be served at 7 o'clock a. m., and supper at 6 o'clock p. m.

Dinner will be served only to women and children.

Intoxicated persons will not be admitted to the lodging-house.

All work at the lodging-house, such as cleaning the rooms, must be performed by the inmates.

Every person at the lodging-house must comply with the orders of the Manager.

None will receive shelter at the lodging-house without an order from the Agent of the German Society. Only in extraordinary cases can the manager admit persons, but if he does, must report the case next day to the German Society.

The Committee are still at work collecting funds and provisions, and several entertainments in aid of this charity will be given during the winter. Messrs. Pellisiers have arranged a grand theatrical entertainment to be given in aid of the German Society Friday evening at the Stadt Theatre at Burlington Hall. The other German theatres will undoubtedly follow suit, and give benefits for the same charitable purpose.

Many butchers have promised to furnish a certain amount of meat every week, some bakers the bread, and some coal-dealers the coal.

The Germans deserve much credit for being the first in providing for the thousands of needy and shelterless, who, thrown out of employment, would know not where to lay their heads during the cold nights of the coming winter. The measure of generosity and charity of the Germans in this cause will undoubtedly equal the sum of misery and want, and they find their reward in the blessings of many who, but for this charity, would have been unable to brave the storms of adversity.

THE MADISON STREET FIRE.

The total loss by the fire on Madison street Tuesday night was $11,900, divided as follows: Nos. 200 and 202 East Madison street, owned by G. Gonard, who loses $700; insured. No. 200 was used by Geismar & Buxbaum, jobbers in cloths; loss, $500. Insured: Phoenix, Brooklyn, $5,000; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Manufacturers', Boston, $7,500; Hamburg and Bremen, $2,500; Firemen's Fund, $2,500; Pennsylvania, Pa., $1,000; Commercial Union, $6,000; Sycamore, $2,500; German, Erie, $1,000; North Missouri, $1,000; Firemen's Association, Pa., $2,000; Great Western, New Orleans, La., $2,000. No. 202 and the basement of both numbers was used as a clothing and gents' furnishing store by W. G. White & Co. Loss, $800; insured in the Home, New York; Scottish Commercial, Howard, New York; Manufacturers', Boston; Phenix, Hartford; Fire Assurance, Pennsylvania; Great Western, Toronto, $5,000 each; Traders' and Girard, $2,500 each; German-American, $1,000; American, Pennsylvania, $1,000. Second floor, first part, Phelps, Bros. & Co., dealers in gloves. Loss, $400; insured in the Traders' and Girard for $2,000 each; Globe, German, Pennsylvania; and Lycoming for $2,500. The third part of this floor was used by Palmenberg's Sons. Loss, $7,500; no insurance. The third floor was used by E. Hirsch & Co., dealers in white goods. Loss, $2,000, by smoke. Insurance, Phenix, Brooklyn, Hamburg, and Bremen, $5,000 each; American, Philadelphia, Lancashire and Queen's, both of London, $3,000 each. Total loss, $11,900. Total insurance, $108,000. Value involved, $150,000.

THE CITY AND COUNTY OFFICES.

The approach to the viaduct at Twelfth street and Stewart avenue is nearly completed.

The books of all the city officers who expect to be superseded are balanced, and ready for delivery to the new officials.

No more permits to tear up the streets, except in special cases, will be issued by the Board of Public Works until next spring.

Work on the new land tunnel will be pushed rapidly this winter. Wages will be low, and the contractors will take advantage of this fact to increase their profits.

The successor to Mr. Poole as Librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library has entered upon his duties, and it is expected that Mr. Poole will be in Chicago by New Year's.

The water-tax collector received $85,221.70 for water rents last month. He issued 602 permits for tapping street-mains, receiving therefor $1,422.90; and assessed for meters $15,448.40. The latter was not all paid.

A large number of people have recently applied at the Comptroller's office for information about their taxes, and it is expected that the receipts this month on account of the taxes of 1872 will be very large.

The Hon. S. S. Hayes, who is to be nominated as City Comptroller next week, called on Comptroller Burley, yesterday, and had a long confidential chat with him. Mr. Hayes was Comptroller four years, and is perfectly familiar with the duties of the office.

Last month, people who had bills against the city and were indebted for taxes, offset the latter with their claims. By this means the payment of a considerable sum in cash was avoided, and the amount in the Treasury not materially reduced.

Since the 1st of April last the City Clerk has issued the following licenses: Peddlers, 1,102; pawnbrokers, 29; omnibuses, 263; junk dealers, 65; intelligence offices, 33; hacks, 199; express wagons, 1,707; drays, 300; double teams, 2,480; auctioneers, 18; butchers, 485; saloons, 2,918. The revenue received amounts to about $225,000.

The Board of Public Works issued twenty-three building-permits, mostly for two-story brick residences, last month. Yesterday the following were issued: Robert McIntosh, three-story and basement brick, 25 by 50 feet, No. 68 Illinois street; George M. Moulton, two-story and basement brick, 21 by 51 feet, No. 859 Indiana street.

Superintendent Washburn has not yet tendered his resignation to the Mayor. He told His Honor Tuesday that it was at his disposal whenever he demanded it. The Mayor, it is said, informed him that the name of his successor would be sent to the Council Monday night, but that he should continue to discharge his duties until his successor was confirmed.

The Finance Committee of the Common Council held an informal meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, and indulged in a general conversation about the financial policy of the new administration, and the condition of the City Treasury. No action was taken, but something will probably be done in reference to both at a meeting to be held this afternoon.

On the 1st of January the city will have to pay $467,000 interest on its bonded debt, and redeem $60,000 of matured bonds. There is money enough in the Treasury to do this, but, as it is parceled out among the different funds, the Finance Committee of the Council intend to devise some way of paying it without crippling the appropriations for the different departments.

It was stated yesterday that Dr. Schloetzer, of the Board of Health, was working hard to secure the position of Sanitary Superintendent. As it is claimed that he is ineligible for the place he now holds, not being a resident of Chicago, he can hardly expect to occupy the more exalted situation. A construction of the law different from the one now entertained would help him to gratify his ambition.

There are at present 217 fire alarm boxes in use. Monday, Supt. Chandler will commence the placing of forty additional boxes in position. Most of them will go on the West Side, where they are badly needed. The telegraph-lines have recently been extended to the outskirts of the city, and, after next week, people who live on Western avenue and farther out will not have to run half a mile in order to give an alarm of fire.

The Board of Public Works have reduced their employes to a minimum, over 300 having been recently discharged. All work on sewers and in laying water-pipe has been suspended for the winter. About fifty men are retained to flush the fire hydrants and thaw them out when they freeze, and a small number are engaged in testing the new water mains at the yard on Chicago avenue. The street contractors have also reduced their force, but are obliged to keep a few laborers to clean the crossings.

Gen. Lieb, the new County Clerk, intends to appeal to the Legislature to raise the fees in his office. He claims that, under the reduced schedule which is now in force, they will not produce enough to cover more than a quarter of the expenses of the office, and the remainder will have to be paid by the tax-payers generally. The price of marriage-licenses, for instance, is reduced from $1.50 to 50 cents, and instead of producing $10,000 will only bring in about $4,000.

About $570,000 of tax-certificates yet remain in the hands of the City Comptroller. Last month only $27,500 of delinquent taxes were paid, and thus far this month only $500 has been received. As an inducement to expedite the collection, the Finance Committee of the Common Council yesterday authorized the Comptroller to release delinquent property upon the payment of the tax assessed and 1½ per cent costs. After the 24th inst. 25 per cent will be added. Hence, people who have not paid what they owe the city, will see the importance of settling accounts at once.

Mayor Colvin was visited by a large number of persons yesterday. Among those who called on him were the Hon. S. S. Hayes, Judge Williams, and about a dozen Aldermen. The applicants for office are falling off in number, and have ceased crowding the ante-room of the Mayor's office. He did nothing yesterday besides answering a few official letters and refusing to pardon several Bridewell prisoners. His course in regard to the latter is a wise one, and, unless the circumstances fully justify the release of a convict, his friends may as well not annoy the Mayor with applications for his pardon.

The Board of Police, especially Commissioner Sheridan, who claims to be a humanitarian, think that the bills of physicians for attendance upon wounded people found in the street, and injured policemen, ought to be paid by the city. There is no money set aside for this purpose, and the Comptroller says he will not pay any bills of this kind unless they are drawn on the Police Insurance fund. He has quite a number of these bills now in one of the pigeon-holes in his desk. The old Finance Committee refused to sanction their payment, and the present Committee will probably do likewise.

It is reported that Gen. Lieb, the newly-elected County Clerk, intends to make a pretty clean sweep of the employes in his office. Joe Pollak, his predecessor, is temporarily retained, but will probably leave at the end of the month. So far as those employes who perform simply clerical duties are concerned, this action is of no particular consequence except to themselves, but it would be a misfortune to the county if Mr. Edwin Drury, who has for some time had charge of the delicate and important tax business of the office, should be removed. He has acquired that perfect familiarity with this branch of the office which can only be acquired by years of service. To put in a new man is to incur the possibility of errors in the extending of the taxes which might cost the county thousands of dollars.

It looks now as if the "homeless wanderers" will not be provided with shelter at the expense of the city this winter. Commissioner Sheridan has been growling at the Comptroller, because he would not furnish the funds to fit up a building, when no money was appropriated for the purpose. The Board of Police want the unexpended balance of some fund placed at their disposal, but it happens that there is no unexpended balance. No fund, except the Contingent fund, can be drawn upon, and it contains a very small amount. The Council will probably pass an order authorizing the fitting-up of one or more buildings for lodgers, but where the money is to come from it is dificult to tell. It is the duty of the county to take care of the poor. A tax is collected for this purpose, and, having the means in hand, the burden should not be put upon the city.

If the talk around the City Hall yesterday amounts to anything, it is extremely doubtful if all of Mayor Colvin's nominees will be confirmed by the Council. It was stated positively that enough "People's" Aldermen will vote against Mr. Forrest for City Clerk to insure his defeat. Mahr, Stout, and O'Brien are announced as decidedly opposed to him, and, if there is a break, very likely many more will follow suit. There seems to be no disposition in any quarter to oppose Mr. Hayes or Judge McAllister, but on the remaining offices there will probably be a split. Driscoll is out of the race for the Board of Public Works, as the Mayor will not touch him. Hence the Irish are angry. They asked for Hickey, and the Mayor gives them Rehm; they asked for Driscoll, and the Mayor gives them Alexander. They demanded bread, and were given stones. They are exceedingly wrathy, and feel very much like breaking the whole slate.

When the fire-alarm telegraph lines were first constructed, under the original contract, the boxes were numbered from 2 to 52 on the South Side, from 53 to 124 on the North Side, and from 125 to 164 on the West Side. When an extension became necessary, boxes numbered above 164 had to be put in, and this became a great annoyance, and misled people. In the first extension made, the first one hundred numbers were reserved for the South Side, the second hundred for the North Side, and the third hundred, and over, for the West Side. This distribution, it was thought, would give an ample number of boxes for a quarter of a century. The extension was made only five years ago, yet the numbers on the South and North Sides have been exhausted, and a doubling up became necessary. Supt. Chandler is now engaged in making up a new list, and purposes allowing 300 numbers for the South Side, 200 for the North Side, and numbering the boxes on the West Side up to 800. This distribution, it is hoped, will be sufficient for ten years. The boxes will be arranged according to the new plan, and the fire alarm cards be printed, in about a month.

The County Board having been reorganized, prophecies are indulged in as to who shall fill the various offices in the gift of that body. It seems to be pretty well settled that the Hon. John M. Rountree will succeed the Hon. James P. Root as County Attorney. Mr. Rountree is now a member of the Legislature, and, like some other members of that body, will exemplify the possibility of a man being in two places at the same time, discharging simultaneously the functions of two distinct offices. This shows the wonderful versatility of the politicians of to-day. Senator McGrath will be at once a Senator and an Alderman, Mr. Cullerton a Representative and an Alderman, Mr. Kehoe a Senator and a Hay Weigher, Robert Kenney a Supervisor and an employe of the Board of Public Works, and Mr. Rountree a Legislator, Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Affairs, and County Attorney. He will probably be elected to the latter office at the next meeting of the Commissioners. The Hon. Charles B. Farwell will sleep easier when he knows that Rountree has virtually hauled off the Congressional track, and will not oppose him next November. Dr. Henrotin stands the best show for County Physician.

LOCAL CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

Mr. Innes, who was mentioned yesterday as being under arrest for swindling, came before Banyon yesterday and was dismissed, there being no case against him.

Mary Touey was yesterday charged by Roundsman Hayes with being a general nuisance to the neighborhood in which she lives, and accordingly Banyon fined her $10 for disorderly conduct.

William Hatten stole an overcoat and set of studs from E. A. Taylor, who works in Kleeman's billiard hall, corner of State and Madison street. William will answer the charge at the Criminal Court, under bail of $200.

John Smith went on board a vessel lying at Dock 27, North Canal street, and cut about $200 worth of ropes to pieces. This disorderly act resulted in Scully's sending John to the Bridewell for two months.

William Sullivan scorns work, and prefers to maintain life by stealing. John Murphy heartily concurs in William's sentiments, and, as they made a good pair, Banyon sent them hand in hand to the Bridewell for six months.

John Moriarty no sooner got through with a horse-stealing case than he went to the store of Thomas Kinney, No. 211 South Halsted street, and robbed the till of $14. For this Scully held him in bail of $200 to the Criminal Court.

Fritz Knecht chased his wife and babe out of their house, on the corner of Taylor and Sherman streets, and followed them down the street, brandishing a hatchet and threatening to kill them. He was arrested and fined $5 by Banyon yesterday.

Peter Begely regretted his ability to knock his wife in the head with a brick, and was fined $5. John Linn drew a dirk knife on a defenceless woman, and was fined $10 for his bravery. Both were inflicted by Banyon.

James McCabe was arrested by Roundsman Vesey, for keeping his saloon open after 12 o'clock. He went before Justice Scully, but knowing the latter's summary way of dealing with such persons as he, he took a change of venue over to Banyon, who fined him $20.

Printed petitions are now in circulation setting forth the disagreement of the Supreme Court in the Perteet case, and calling upon the Governor for a commutation of the sentence to "imprisonment." They are not receiving signatures as readily as the friends of Perteet had hoped. It is stated that the third conviction of Rafferty has had a very depressing influence upon Perteet's spirits, he beginning to think that his prospects of being hanged are becoming somewhat probable. He has lost all his defiant spirit, and is evidently preparing for the worst. He has conveyed his property—a farm and some building lots, in or near Tuscaloosa, Ala., to his counsel, Judge Knowlton, which is the only remuneration he has been able to make. The execution will take place in the Penitentiary at Joliet in what is known as the prisoner's dining-room on Friday, the 12th.

The house of Mr. L. H. Bisbee was entered about 1 o'clock Tuesday night by a burglar, who broke the glass at the side of the basement door and unlocked it. He made his way to the china closet, but, while collecting the silver, aroused the servant, Bertha Kaminski, who rose, put on her dress, and, taking a pistol, started for the scene of action. She collared the burglar, and screamed "Murder!" "Burglars!" and called Mr. Bisbee. The frightened thief struck her on the arm and head, making quite serious wounds, and finally jerked himself away and ran. As he went out the door, the brave girl fired at him, and it is thought, must have struck him, as the bullet cannot be found, and he stood immediately in front of a coal-house under the front steps, so that, had the ball missed him, it must have lodged in the wooden wall. When Mr. Bisbee reached the foot of the stairs the bird had flown, and the girl was on the floor, groaning. She is not seriously injured beyond flesh-wounds. An examination of the closet showed that a few articles were missing, but nothing of great value. The presence of mind of Bertha was certainly remarkable, and her courage extraordinary.

Mr. John Dumfries, who lives at the corner of Hoyne and Adams streets, thought, when he took Franklin Hilt to work for him, that he was doing him a kindness, although he knew that Hilt was an ex-convict, and was warned against allowing him to enter his family. He thought that he would reform Hilt, and make a man of him, but a more ungrateful rascal never lived. He abused Mr. Dumfries' confidence in every possible manner, and at last, about a month ago, that gentleman had to discharge him from his employ. In a few nights the ingrate returned to the house, and stole two gold watches, one belonging to Mr. Dumfries and the other to his wife, and a pair of bracelets, and earrings, also belonging to that lady. He made so much noise in leaving the house, that the hired girl saw and recognized him, it being nearly 5 o'clock in the morning. He escaped, however, and went to a house of ill-fame on Clark street and gave the jewelry to his mistress. Hilt was arrested by officer J. H. Kinney of the Union Street Station, and yesterday he confessed the whole thing, and told where the jewelry was, and before this is read, Capt. Lull has restored to Mr. Dumfries his property. Although this gentleman's feelings were very benevolent and commendable, it must be admitted that he was anything but successful in effecting a reformation in Hilt.

What a Young-Man Christian of Indianapolis Saw.

From the Indianapolis People.

One of the prominent members of the Young Men's Christian Association, one day week before last, was called upon by two children who told a most pitiful story about their mother being dead and they being entirely without fire or food. He accompanied the children to their home in McKernansville, and sure enough he found a poverty-stricken looking room, in which was a coffin, and therein the form of one whom he supposed had been a woman arrayed in the habiliments of the grave. He left a $5 bill and some change with the children, and, saying he would make arrangements for their comfort, he left the room. Thinking of something else he desired to tell the little ones, he had been absent but a few moments when he returned. Judge of his surprise upon entering the room which he had just left to discover the supposed corpse sitting up in the coffin counting the money he had given to the children. We wonder how often this coffin had been made to do duty in a similar manner?

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Appointment of the Standing Committees.

Report of the County Treasurer and Superintendent of Schools.

The County School Fund Has $82,000 in the Franklin Bank.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Ashton in the chair. Commissioners Bogue, Burdick, Busse, Clough, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Johnson, Jones, Russell, Lonergan, Roelle, and Singer were present.

On motion of Commissioner Crawford, the rules governing the last Board were adopted as the permanent rules of the new one.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Commissioner Johnson offered the following amendment to the rules:

Resolved, That the rules of this Board be so amended that the Committee on Finance shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be the Chairman of this Board, and who shall be ex-officio a member of said Committee.

Commissioner Clough spoke against the passage of the amendment, which was adopted.

On motion of Commissioner Harris, the title of the Committee on Poor-House and Paupers was changed to Committee on Public Charities.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Chair announced the following standing committees:

Judiciary—Harrison, Crawford, Harris.
Education—Bogue, Jones, Clough.
Public Buildings—Lonergan, Johnson, Herting, Burdick, Busse.
Hospital—Jones, Herting, Crawford.
Miscellaneous Claims—Singer, Roelle, Harris.
Roads and Bridges—Busse, Russell, Crawford.
Finance—Harrison, Bogue, Lonergan, Burdick.
City Relations—Johnson, Clough, Burdick.
Equalization of Taxes—Burdick, Busse, Bogue.
Public Charities—Harris, Herting, Russell, Johnson, Lonergan.
Jail and Jail Accounts—Clough, Jones, Roelle.
Licenses—Roelle, Russell, Singer.
Town and Town Accounts—Russell, Crawford, Busse.
Public Records—Herting, Bogue, Singer.
Public Service—Crawford, Jones, Herting.

THE COUNTY TREASURER.

The County Treasurer's quarterly report was presented and referred to the Committee on Finance. The substance of the report is as follows: Balance Sept. 1, 1873, $76,505.06; receipts, $131,475.86; total, $207,980.92; disbursements, $169,604.67; balance, $38,376.25. Sinking fund account of old indebtedness: Balance Sept. 1, $26,616.77; receipts, $99,513.66; total, $126,130.63; disbursements, $81,090.34; balance, $38,040.29.

Sinking fund account of new indebtedness: Balance Sept. 1, 1873, $16,554.19; receipts, $19,824.25; total, $36,378.42; disbursements, $25,073.24; balance, $14,305.18.

Public Building fund: Balance Sept. 1, 1873, $502,000.00; disbursements, $192,594.68; balance, $309,405.32.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Dr.	
To balance as per December report, 1872	$ 49,311.90
Receipts from various sources	939,463.27
Total	$988,775.17
Cr.	
By amount of credits as per reports of March, June, September, and December	$950,398.92
Balance Dec. 1, 1873	$ 38,376.25

SINKING FUND ACCOUNT—OLD INDEBTEDNESS.

Dr.	
To balance as per December, 1872, report	$193,766.88
To receipts	700,008.88
Total	$893,775.76
Cr.	
By amount of credits as per March, June, September, and December reports	$855,735.47
Balance Dec. 1, 1873	$ 38,040.29

SINKING FUND ACCOUNT—NEW INDEBTEDNESS.

Dr.	
To received tax of 1872, together with redemptions	$ 31,368.50
Cr.	
By amount of credits as per quarterly reports	67,063.32
By balance Dec. 1, 1873	$ 14,305.18

PUBLIC BUILDING FUND.

Dr.	
To amount transferred from sinking fund on account of old indebtedness	$502,000.00
Cr.	
By amount of credits as per December report	192,594.68
Balance Dec. 1, 1873	$309,405.32

STATEMENT OF COOK COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

May 1, 1865, 7 per cent war bonds, due May 1, 1880	$ 1,159,500
May 1, 1865, 7 per cent war bonds, due May 1, 1885	958,000
May 1, 1865, 7 per cent war bonds, due May 1, 1890	343,000
May 1, 1869, 7 per cent public building bonds, due May 1, 1889	250,000
Jan. 1, 1872, 7 per cent short bonds, due July 1, 1874	200,000
May 1, 1872, 7 per cent fire bonds, due May 1, 1892	738,000
May 1, 1872, 7 per cent cemetery bonds, due May 1, 1892	33,000
Total	$ 3,681,500
Amount of fire bonds not sold	762,000

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The report of the Warden of the County Hospital for the quarter ending Dec. 1 was read. It conveyed the following information: Number of patients in hospital Sept. 1, 150; number admitted during the quarter, 518; number discharged cured since Sept. 1, 491; died, 38; number now remaining in hospital, 140; births during the quarter—males, 22; females, 20; number treated at dispensary during the quarter, 597; total number treated at dispensary and hospital, during the year, 1,266; number of bodies received at the Morgue during the quarter, 35; cash received from patients, clinics, &c., $1,375.

It was referred to the Committee on Hospital.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

The following report of the County Superintendent of Schools for the year ending Dec. 1 was read:

RECEIPTS.

Balance reported Dec 16, 1872	$ 1,628.54
Received from interest State fund	6,960.31
Received from State tax of 1872	122,245.35
Fines and interest on County fund	1,149.80
Principal County fund	1,200.00
Total	$133,184.00

EXPENDITURES.

Commissions on distribution and loans		$ 2,660.46
Rent of office		359.58
Furnishing office		162.76
Coal, janitor, stamps, paper, printing, etc.		250.98
County fund loaned per law		1,300.00
Paid Township Treasurers (distribution 1873)		95,426.15
Balance in Franklin Bank	$32,859.07	
Balance with Preston, Kean & Co.	165.00	—33,024.07
Total and balance		$133,184.00

It was referred to the Committee on Education.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A communication from the Central Free Dispensary, offering to perform the charitable medical work of West Chicago, during the coming year, for $1,000, was referred to the Committee on Public Service.

A communication from Messrs. Mattocks & Mason, asking for a rebate of taxes, was read and referred to the Committee on the Equalization of Taxes.

Several bills and requisitions for supplies were read, and appropriately acted on.

A large amount of unfinished business was referred to the new committees, and the Board adjourned.

THE CUGHTON MURDER-CASE.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 1, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We notice that, in your issue of the 29th ult., your correspondent at this place says that the charges by our Mr. Bull, in the Oughton murder-case, affecting the character of the prosecution, and of the professional conduct of Mr. O'Brien, were fully retracted, &c. In this he is mistaken. The charge of the existence of a conspiracy to convict the defendant by manufactured testimony was made in good faith, and was never retracted. If we had not satisfied the jury that such a conspiracy existed, we must have failed in our defense. The verdict of the jury was looked forward to as a confirmation or refutation of that charge; and that verdict,—Not guilty,—so far from being condemned generally, is almost universally approved, and is, as we think, a full justification of the charge made. At all events, we do not desire the statement of your correspondent to remain unanswered. We did not, either of us, retract any charge made, but should have done so if convinced we were in error. Please correct the statement of your correspondent, and oblige yours very truly,

BUSHNELL & BULL.

Andersons Reduce Their Rates.

Andersons have met a want that has long been felt, both by the citizens of this city and the traveling public. They have reduced their prices to ante-Fire rates. You can now obtain a room, with all the privileges of a first-class hotel, for $1 and $2 per day. You can take a meal at any hour of the day, served in as good style as it is possible to serve it, for from 10 cents to $10. You only pay for what you order. They are on Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Grand Opera in English,
BY THE CELEBRATED
KELLOGG TROUPE.
C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU..........Directors.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 4,
FAUST.
Marguerite...Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
MRS. ZELDA SEGUIN, THEODORE HABELMANN, W. CARLTON, H. PEAKES, MISS STARBIRD, MR. KINROSS.
FRANK A. HOWSON..........Musical Director.
To-morrow—Friday—Maritana.
MISS JENNIE VAN ZANDT,
MRS. Z. SEGUIN, WILFORD MORGAN, W. CARLTON, GUSTAVUS HALL, &c., &c.
Saturday—Grand Gala Matinee,
MISS KELLOGG..........in..........MARTHA.
Saturday Evening—Fra Diavolo,
With a Grand Cast.
Reserved Seats, $1.50 and $2. Admission, $1 and 50c.

CENTRAL HALL,
N. E. corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.
FOURTH UNITARIAN CHURCH
Holiday Fair.
THURSDAY, Dec. 4, ALL DAY.
THURSDAY EVENING, Home Dramatic Club in the play of "THE VICTIMS." Admission, 25 cts.
FRIDAY, Dec. 5, ALL DAY.
FRIDAY EVENING, A SOCIAL PARTY. Admission Cards, $1 (with lady), to be procured of the Committee at the Hall.
Admission to the Fair will be free. A large collection of useful and Fancy Articles, suitable for Holiday Gifts, will be offered for sale at low prices. No raffles.
Flodoard Hoffman's full band engaged for Friday Evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, DEC. 1, EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE,
LOTTA,
In her great Specialty of
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
SONGS, DANCES, AND BANJO SOLOS.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
First appearance of Mast. G. W. CUTHBERTSON.
Bobby Newcomb, Ernest Linden, Mackin and Wilson, Mast. George Davenport, Arlington, Cotton, Kemble, and Billy Rice in new and sparkling specialties.
The whole to conclude with the fancy sketch, entitled
THE TWO B'HOYS; or, Children of the Period.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Decided and Positive. Farewell Season in the U. S., and last engagement in Chicago, of
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.
This Evening, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee,
ALADDIN,
Supported by every member of the Mammoth Company. New scenery, New Music, New Localisms, and Willie Edouin as a Caricaturist a la Collodion.
Monday, Dec. 8—The new burlesque—MEPHISTO.

GLOBE THEATRE.
To-night and Saturday Matinee, HARRY LINDEN in the beautiful drama,
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
To-morrow—BENEFIT HARRY LINDEN. Monday next—The great English tragedian, T. C. KING.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.
To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.
Egypt..........Dec. 6 | Spain..........Dec. 20
Greece..........Dec. 13 | Italy..........Dec. 27
For London (direct), France, Dec. 4.
Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Steerage, $29 Currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, at Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago. WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE..........Nov. 15
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL
Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.
The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers. The steamers being alike, travelers secure the great advantage of having an equally good and fast steamer for each and every sailing. OCEANIC, CELTIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, MAJESTIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any first-class line.
For further information apply to Company's Western Office, 97 and 99 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards.
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Steam Between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London and all British Points.
From New York every Wednesday.
From Boston every Saturday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Sight Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

ANCHOR LINE.
Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA..........Saturday, Nov. 29.
VIRGINIA..........Saturday, Dec. 13.
GEORGIA..........Saturday, Dec. 27.
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.
J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent, 89 Clark-st., Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
NEW BOOKS.
BASTIAT'S
Sophisms of the Protectionists.
FOR SALE BY
JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.
PRICE..........50 CENTS.

LEGAL.

ESTATE OF HORACE J. BENNETT, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Horace J. Bennett, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of January, 1874, being the 19th day thereof.

SARAH L. BENNETT,

Chicago, Dec. 3, A. D. 1873.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
CHICAGO
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.
THE PAPER FOR THE
FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Single Copy..........$ 2.00
Five Copies..........7.50
Ten Copies..........13.50
Fifteen Copies..........18.75
Twenty Copies..........20.00

DAILY TRIBUNE.
Daily Edition, one year..........$12.00
Sunday Edition, one year..........2.50

TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Single Copy, one year..........$6.00

Subscribers to the Weekly, previous to January 1, 1874, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1875.

☞Postmasters and others forming Clubs may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions, and add single copies at club rates after they are formed.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ║ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:20 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express via Main Line	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	† 9:20 p. m.	‡ 6:35 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 4:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 5:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:20 p. m.	*10:40 p. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 7:35 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 26 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Strakosch English Opera-Troupe. "Faust."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Lotta. "Little Nell and the Marchioness."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe. "Aladdin."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Harry Linden. "Waiting for the Verdict."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "The Two B'hoys." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

CENTRAL HALL—Corner Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street. Fourth Unitarian Church Holiday Fair.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, December 4, 1873.

Returns of the Texas election have been received from ten of the chief cities. They give the Democrats 2,000 majority.

Of the $26,000,000 loan-certificates issued by the New York associated banks during the financial panic, $14,000,000 have been canceled.

The Farmers of Missouri are organizing rapidly. It was stated at the meeting of the State Agricultural Society at St. Louis yesterday, that the Grange had made comparatively more progress in that State than in any other, 1,100 Granges having been already formed, with a membership of 70,000.

The trunk-line between Chicago and New Orleans is so nearly completed that in a week or two one can travel between the two cities in one car, and with no other change than that of climate. Little remains to be done but to complete the arrangements for the transfer of passengers across the Ohio at Cairo.

Gen. O. O. Howard, whose name has been kept prominently before the public by perennial accusations of fraud in his management of the Freedmen's Bureau and the Howard University, has resigned the Presidency of the latter institution. The cause of his retirement is not stated. He will be succeeded temporarily by Prof. Langston.

The recent statement that Dr. Dollinger had, "by God's mercy," at length sent his humble submission to the Pope, and had thus separated himself from the Old Catholic movement, has been contradicted by the Doctor himself, who says that the statement is a foolish invention, and that his inability to take practical guidance of the movement is occasioned by the pressing nature of his literary duties.

Archbishop Ledochowski, about whom the contest between the German State and the Roman Catholic Church rages for the moment, has refused to resign his charge, as ordered by the Government. He acknowledges no other responsibility than that to the Pope. Bishop Ledochowski's offense was the installation of priests without conforming to the regulations of the Government for their examination.

The *Preussisches Volksblatt*, an official paper published in Berlin, confirms the existence of a second letter of the Pope to the Emperor William, and quietly intimates that it has gone into the royal waste-paper basket, and that the Emperor threw it there to spare the Pope the humiliation which its publication would cause him. It would have been more satisfactory, however, if the Emperor had made it public, and allowed others to be the judges of its humiliating character.

The German Aid Society, recently established by the Germans of this city to take away from the Relief and Aid Society the care of the indigent German population, is receiving a hearty support. Its appeal for help has been answered by subscriptions amounting to over $3,000 in cash, and contributions of large amounts of fuel, provisions, and clothing. The large brick building in Union street, used by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for its general offices, has been rented to the Society at a nominal rate by its owner, and will be used as a Home for the German-speaking poor.

There is a great clatter at Springfield about "Chicago interests" grabbing the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, and the effort is making to convince the people of the State that there is nothing involved in the case but a quarrel between different railway companies centering here to get possession of that road for their own base purposes. We do not claim to have any special information on this point, but we submit that until the towns and counties on the line of the road have been reimbursed, under the Receivership of Judge Tipton's Court, for the bonds out of which they were defrauded, it will not be worth while to look elsewhere for a cause of action.

At the session of the Board of County Commissioners yesterday, President Ashton announced the Standing Committees. He seems to have had special assurance of the ability and honesty of Commissioner Harrison, that gentleman being placed at the head of two very important Committees—Judiciary and Finance. The Committee on Public Buildings, which will have much influence in deciding as to the time of building the new Court-House, is composed of Messrs. Lonergan, Johnson, Herting, Burdick, and Busse. The Board received and referred to appropriate committees the annual reports of the County Treasurer and the Superintendent of Schools.

The Chicago produce markets were generally lower yesterday, partially owing to the weather, with a smaller aggregate of transactions. Mess pork was moderately active, and declined 10@15c per brl, but closed firmer at $13.10@13.15 cash, and $14.00@14.05 seller February. Lard was less active and unchanged, at $7.35@7.40 cash, and $7.85@7.90 seller February. Meats were quiet and steady, at 4⅝c for shoulders, 6⅛@6⅜c for short ribs, 6⅜c for short clear, all boxed, and 8@9c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and firmer, at 90c per gallon. Dressed hogs were dull and easier, at $7.75@7.80 per 100 lbs. Flour was quiet and steady at $5.50@5.75 for good spring extras. Wheat was less active, and 1c lower, closing at $1.07⅛ cash, $1.05⅜ seller the month, and $1.08⅛ seller January. Corn was less active, and 1c lower, closing at 46c cash, and 46½c seller January. Oats were active and strong, closing at 34⅜c cash, and 35½c seller January. Rye was active and firmer at 73c. Barley was quiet and easier, closing at $1.50 for No. 2 and $1.10 for No. 3. The hog trade was dull, packers being virtually out of the market, owing to the warm weather prevalent. Prices were weak at $4.00@4.30 for common to choice. Cattle were moderately active at steady prices. Sheep were quiet and easy.

The Transportation problem was up before Congress yesterday. Senator Pratt presented a resolution asking the Judiciary Committee to report whether Congress had the authority to create corporations and build inter-State railways and canals, and whether it has the right to regulate the charges over existing inter-State roads chartered by the State Governments. Senator Fenton has a plan for the enlargement of the water-ways between the West and the Atlantic. It contemplates a loan of $8,000,000 by the United States Government and New York State to be expended in constructing, widening, and deepening its water-ways. The loan is to be repaid out of the earnings of the canals thus improved.

Financial projects are falling with a Vallambrosian frequency from members of Congress, every one of whom has come back from his vacation with some pet plan for making greenbacks as good as gold by law, or enacting elasticity into the currency. A resolution was under discussion in the Senate yesterday looking forward to resuming specie payments in January, 1875. Mr. Morrill made a speech in which he advocated a complicated plan which was suggested, he said, by a prominent financier of New York. A bill for the redemption of the loan of 1858 was presented in the Senate by Mr Sherman, and in the House by Mr. Dawes. Senator Ferry gives notice that he has a plan for the settlement of the financial derangement.

Poor Louisiana is again a claimant in Congress for her rights, and with the usual result. The recent election in the Fourth Congressional District was before the House yesterday, on the motion of Mr. Cox to admit Mr. C. Davidson as Representative. His contestant, Mr. George L. Smith, was armed with a certificate from Gov. Kellogg, dated Nov. 29, stating that Smith was the duly-elected member. Inasmuch as the election was not held till the 24th, and was in a large district without railroads, Mr. Cox thought five days too short a time for any honest count, and hinted his belief that the certificate had been got up in Washington. Two Republican members were eccentric enough to vote against Mr. Smith and his suspicious certificate, but the usual party vote carried him into the disputed seat.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior says that "the subscriptions to the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company amount to $36,783,000, of which $36,762,300 *has been paid*." The future historian may be led to infer from this that, since the commencement of the suit brought by the Government at Hartford, Conn., to compel the stockholders to pay up their subscriptions, they have actually paid all except $20,700, notwithstanding the suit was decided in their favor. If this be the true state of the case, the Company must be in funds, and can well afford to commence paying interest on the second-mortgage bonds. The fellow who owes the $20,700 should be forced to pony up, too. The other Pacific railroads are reported to be in the same flourishing condition, the Central Pacific having paid $54,275,500 in stock subscriptions, the Kansas Pacific, $9,655,950, the Sioux City & Pacific, $1,791,400, and the Atlantic & Pacific, $10,760,300. As to the Northern Pacific stock payments, the Secretary is more cautious. He says that "stock to the amount of $100,000,000 has been subscribed, and certificates for 172,695 shares, of $100 each, have been issued."

FERNANDO WOOD FOR SPEAKER.

That the Democrats in Congress are far behind the people at large in intelligence and sense of propriety is made painfully evident from the fact that, at their late caucus, Fernando Wood, of New York, was nominated as candidate for Speaker. No enemy of the Democratic party could have wished it a greater humiliation than this. It is hardly necessary to add that the same caucus rejected a resolution denouncing the salary-grab. Fernando Wood took the back-pay, and has refused to return it, and so did every other member of the caucus who was in the last Congress except two. There they stood, each man of them, loudly professing their devotion to Democracy, and to reform and honesty and decency, while each one of them had his $5,000 back-pay, and had already received nine months' of the increased salary for the present Congress. To ask these men to censure the grab was like asking them to write out their own pleas of guilty; this they could not do. There was more money in sharing with their pretended enemies, the Republicans, the plunder taken from the Treasury, than in being honest and faithful to the people, so the caucus determined to brave it out, and, to make the thing more brazen, they nominated Fernando Wood, and declared him their foremost man and their fitting representative. The Democratic party has undergone many tribulations, many defeats, many humiliations, but it has so far escaped the leadership of Fernando Wood. That calamity has at last been reached, and what remains to follow can be of little account. It would seem that these men had already made up their mind that their days were numbered. They are all salary-grabbers, and they know what is the end of all that tribe. So they resolved, apparently, to die game, and to pass out of public life wearing the badge of Fernando Wood. It is unnecessary to state who and what Fernando Wood is and has been. His record, personal, political, and official, has been written; it is familiar to the whole people. It is sufficient to say that his career as Mayor of New York made the subsequent career of Boss Tweed possible.

Custom has made it a general rule in Congress that when the minority party designates its favorite for a leading position, by voting for him for Speaker, such person is appointed a member of the leading committee, provided he is qualified. Upon the strength of being the nominee of a majority of the Democratic caucus, Fernando Wood probably fancies that he will be appointed a member of the Committee of Ways and Means. The Committee of Ways and Means is an agency of the House to which no man ought to be appointed who has not already gained a character entitling him to the honorable distinction. It is no part of the Speaker's duty to appoint men on that Committee merely to patch up their reputations. That is a degradation of the Committee, and the Speaker has no right to impose upon it in that way. To put Fernando Wood on that Committee would be a disrespect to the Committee itself, an indignity upon the House, and an insult to the country.

We know it is somewhat difficult to fill up even the minority of that Committee with experienced, able, and reputable men taken from the Democratic party as now represented in the House. But nothing can justify the appointment of Fernando Wood. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, Mr. Cox, of New York, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, or some other experienced member of unsullied reputation, might properly be selected for the Committee of Ways and Means. But we look to Speaker Blaine to give us somebody beside Fernando Wood.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

We remember no disaster at sea or on land that has made so deep an impression upon the public mind as the sinking of the steamer Ville du Havre. In spite of the distance at which the catastrophe occurred, and the large proportion of foreigners among the lost, every one seems to realize the full horror of the sudden and remorseless sacrifice of human life. The later accounts of the disaster are not calculated to lessen its revolting character, for it becomes apparent, as was suspected at the very first, that the collision between the Ville du Havre and the Loch Earn was the result of a want of discipline on the steamer, and a criminal neglect to take the ordinary precautions that might have averted the disaster. If this suspicion shall be absolutely confirmed, the catastrophe will take on new terrors, for the loss of 226 human lives will then have been a sacrifice to the prevailing recklessness of the time. We must always take the chances of lightning, storm, hurricane, tornado, and other disturbances in Nature, wherever and however we travel. But when to these is added the risk of incompetent or reckless seamanship, the assurance of safety is comparatively slight, and disaster is more likely to be criminal than accidental.

To say that a purely *accidental* collision between a steamer and a sailing-vessel at sea is utterly impossible, is not, we believe, an unfair proposition. The very expanse of ocean, and the infinitesimal proportion of it which two vessels plow in their progress, renders it almost impossible. In addition to this, the trans-Atlantic steamers profess to have such thoroughness of organization, discipline, and appliances as to surely avert it. In the case of a sailing-vessel, its course may be wrested from human control by adverse winds; it is managed by a less numerous crew and furnished with inferior accoutrements; it is more likely in a hundred ways to become unmanageable. This is attested by the fact that sailing-vessels are given the right of way over steamers under the common law of ocean navigation. A large and well-appointed steamer, on the other hand, has steam power to check as well as propel, to veer around at the shortest notice, and to answer the command of its officer with the docility of an automaton. Its officers and crew are numerous and well paid, and supposed to be experienced and educated. Men are not overworked, and the watches are changed frequently enough to insure vigilance. These things are among the advertised advantages of a first class ocean-steamer, together with the most complete life-saving apparatus in case of accident. The circumstances of the late collision clearly shows that, if the Ville du Havre had been supplied and navigated according to this programme, the catastrophe would have been averted.

An unavoidable collision could only occur to a steamer in open sea in a condition where the fog is so dense that nothing can be seen, and the storm so violent that nothing can be heard. If there is merely a fog, the steamer has its whistles, cannon, and other signals with which to warn other vessels of its location; if there is a storm and a fog, it has its lights, rockets, and still other signals. A dense fog and a violent storm cannot occur at the same time, as the fog is always local, and must be soon scattered by strong winds. And, as a matter of fact, the Ville du Havre was too far east to encounter fogs. The conclusion that there was gross neglect somewhere is therefore inevitable. It is stated, in fact, that the sailor on the lookout on the Ville du Havre now maintains that he sighted and reported a vessel *ten minutes before the collision*. If this is true, nothing but drunkenness, incompetence, or demoralization in the discipline of the force could have made a collision possible. From present accounts, inefficiency on the part of the officer in charge and a general lack of discipline appear to be the explanation of the disaster. The lack of discipline is fully confirmed by the wild confusion which prevailed on the steamer after she was struck, and the dastardly scramble for boats on the part of the crew. It is also attested by the Captain's proposal, after the Loch Earn had rescued the survivors, to transfer his crew to the first steamer they met and leave the passengers to look out for themselves.

It is said that the French Government will institute an immediate inquiry into the causes of the disaster. There is reason to believe that the investigation will be thorough, and that the punishment for any criminal neglect or recklessness which may be proved will be prompt and ample. We hope this may be so. There are only two ways in which the management of Atlantic passenger steamers can be controlled in the interest of public safety. One is the severe and prompt punishment of the men who neglect their duties or who have assumed responsibilities for which they are unfitted. The other is a refusal on the part of the public to patronize steamship companies under whose management demonstrated incapacity or neglect has resulted in disaster. Both these correctives should be applied whenever the responsibility for loss of life can be traced to inefficiency or recklessness, and to this end the most thorough and impartial official investigation is necessary. The French Government has the reputation of probing such cases to the bottom, and we hope the Ville du Havre collision will not be an exception.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, reviewing the history of the Union Trust Company of that city, states some facts which place it in a very damaging position. It was chartered in 1864 as a strictly trust company, composed of men who were presumed to be models of business virtue and fitted to assume the trusts which had hitherto been held by private guardians. Investments in speculative stocks were prohibited, and not more than $25,000 could be held in the securities of any private company. Deposits were authorized to the extent of $5,000,000, and loans were limited to $6,000,000, the capital being $1,000,000. The manner in which the affairs of the Company have been administered, and the speculations in which it has engaged, are a sufficient commentary upon the style of business virtue to which these trusts were confided.

JUDGE TREAT'S INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Judge Treat yesterday dissolved the temporary injunction granted in the case of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad. The road therefore remains in the hands of the Receiver appointed by Judge Tipton, of the McLean Circuit Court. That Receiver will continue in possession until the final determination of the suit instituted in the interest of the towns and counties which have subscribed and paid their bonds for $598,000 of the capital stock of the Company. The final determination of the cause involves the discovery whether the payment of $4,000,000, in stock and bonds for the construction and equipment, which cost only $1,500,000, was not a fraud upon the municipal stockholders; and whether the $1,400,000 capital stock given away by the Directors to the Pennsylvania Company shall not be canceled, and the control of the Company restored to those who alone gave a valuable consideration for their stock.

The people of all the towns and counties in this State who have been swindled out of the capital stock in the various railroads for which they have given their bonds and mortgaged their property can read in the legal proceedings against the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company the mode and manner in which they can protect themselves against the swindling operations of the railroad managers. All they have to do is to inform themselves of the facts, apply for relief to their local courts, and have the frauds in the management of the companies set aside, and the roads placed under the control of the lawful owners. The cost of this relief is trifling compared with the amount of property at stake. It is a question whether the $13,500,000 of railroad stock held by these municipal corporations shall be annihilated, or whether the roads built in part by that money shall belong to those who paid it, or by some other parties acting in corrupt collusion with local managers. If the towns and counties submit to be robbed when the remedy is within their reach, they cannot complain.

THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD LAW.

A gentleman wrote to THE TRIBUNE, a few days ago, that, since July last, there has been a falling-off in Chicago trade to the more distant western and southern counties of this State to the amount of 25 per cent, and very naturally attributes it to the restrictions of the Railroad law passed last winter. This effect of the law, so far as Chicago is concerned, was foreseen, and, as it did not deter the Legislature from adopting the *pro rata* policy, it is not likely that it will, standing alone, induce the Legislature to abandon it. But as it is now pretty evident that the trade thus diverted from Chicago has gone to cities outside the State where the law is not operative, it is proper to inquire whether some change may not be made in the law without doing more harm than good. In fact, the *pro rata* provisions of our present Railroad law are likely to come before the adjourned session of the Legislature on the issue whether the benefits of the system outweigh the damages or not. As railroad legislation is still experimental, it is certainly the duty of the Legislature to collect as complete evidence as possible of the actual workings of the present law for the purpose of ascertaining, after trial, the defects and their influences. It is by no means certain that the greatest opposition to the *pro rata* feature will not come from the shippers and farmers instead of the railroads.

We pointed out prior to the passage of the law that its *pro rata* provisions were calculated to destroy competition. Take, for instance, the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads, both of which run from Chicago to St. Louis, but one of which is longer than the other. If the Chicago & Alton be forced down to its minimum tariff,—that is, the lowest rate at which it can carry freight at a profit,—the Illinois Central must give up its through business altogether. So of all other competing lines, thus shutting out from the benefits of competition such cities or districts as would otherwise be possessed of them, either by reason of natural location or otherwise. It seems to be a fair question, therefore, whether it is right to interpose a statute to deprive certain localities of the advantages they have by virtue of their location, or communities which have expended large sums of money to secure competition. This is the question that must be examined by the Legislature more fully in the light of the experience furnished by the working of the law up to this time. It may be said that the law has not had a fair trial,—that the railroads have worked together to make it odious. This may be true, and, if true, some change should be made to render it certain that it will have a fairer trial hereafter.

HOUSES FOR THE POOR.

Among all the funny propositions of the President in his Annual Message, the queerest is the suggestion that the Government shall build houses for the Cabinet, and all poor persons who now receive commutation for quarters or rent, and that the States do the same thing for their poor Senators. There is much that is original, incoherent, startling, and profound in this very remarkable document, but this proposition deserves the palm for all these qualities, and, if there were no other striking characteristic about it, this would stamp the whole as unique.

Conceding that this suggestion is seriously made, and that the President did not propound it as a joke for the hard times, it is worth consideration. The President has already possession of a house furnished by the Government. The poor Secretaries of the Treasury, State, War, Navy, Justice, Interior, and Post-Office Departments must come next, requiring seven houses. Those army and navy officers who draw commutation for quarters must also have a cottage apiece, and the States must furnish seventy-four residences for their poor Senators. But why stop with the Cabinet and Senators? If these gentlemen are entitled to a house, why are not the squalid Representatives, Auditors, Comptrollers, Commissioners, clerks, and the Capital police entitled to them also? If the Government builds a house for a poor member of the Cabinet in Washington, why should it not build houses also in London, Paris, and other cities, for our suffering Ministers? What's the use of being penurious and mean about the matter? If the Government is going to do the genteel thing, let it be done all round, and let all the paupers have houses. If it is hard for a Cabinet officer to pay rent, it is still harder for some of the Consuls, who don't make enough out of their fees to pay for their clerk hire. As a mere matter of national pride, in fact, it is more important that we should look well away from home than at home. Any man may wear soiled linen in his own house, but when he is out in company he is expected to have on a clean shirt and a bosom pin. By the same token, the representative of this great and glorious country in London, for instance, should be so housed and appointed as to fill the British breast with admiration for the magnificent style of living, which they must immediately conclude is characteristic of the American people, and for the high-toned style of the Government, which allows its representatives such a gorgeous lay-out. A handsome house for Secretary Fish in Washington would be worthless as an advertisement compared with a *hotel* for Mr. Washburne in Paris.

Having finished all the houses, the next thing is to furnish them. If it is right for the Government to build them, it certainly ought to furnish them. The President has his house furnished at the public expense, and, if the Government should go into wholesale house-building, there is no reason why it should not furnish all the houses also, and give the Cabinet a handsome set-out of carpets, furniture, and plate. It might entail considerable expense, but that can be provided for by an elastic currency.

In laying out the plan for this new Government Building Association, the House of Representatives has been treated very shabbily. The President believes that, if the Government will provide the Cabinet with residences, the various States will be encouraged to do the same thing for their famishing Senators. This, however, is very doubtful. There are some States just mean enough to refuse to do anything of the sort; some of them are too mean; some of them might build a plain wood cottage; but very few would do anything handsome. The result would be that here and there a Senator might get a handsome house, but the great majority wouldn't have any at all, and this would cause a great deal of wrangling and heart-burning. The House of Representatives is left out in the cold entirely, for what reason it is difficult to say. This is a slight which the members of that body have good reason to resent. They do more work than the Senators, and don't get any more back-pay for it, and why they should be deliberately ignored, when there is free rent lying round loose, we cannot understand.

The report of Mr. S. J. Kimball, the Chief of the Revenue Marine and Life-Saving Service, shows that the principles of Civil-Service Reform have not only been practically adopted there, but have contributed largely to the efficiency and usefulness of the Department. In addition to the usual oral and written examinations, the candidates have been practically tried in the use of the instruments and tools of their professions. The promotions in the service have been made according to merit and qualifications, and all appointments and promotions have been decided upon the competitive plan. Mr. Kimball says that, "whatever may be thought of the practicability of the application of this plan to the Civil Service generally, it has certainly in the revenue marine been productive of the best results." President Grant, in his late message, exhibits the same anxiety as in his previous messages that Congress should take up the subject of Civil-Service Reform, and provide for its permanent and practical adoption in all departments of the Government. It is true that the President has not always practiced the virtue he preaches in this respect, but it is manifestly the duty of Congress to take him at his word, and construe his occasional disdain of the principles of the reform as consequent upon the failure of Congress to sustain and encourage him in the effort to have the reform recognized as an essential feature of the Government. The evidence of the excellence of the reform as applied to the sea-coast service should strengthen the President's repeated recommendations to Congress on this subject.

Claimants are now recognized in Great Britain as the followers of a legitimate vocation, and this new branch of industry has already obtained so strong a footing there that stock companies are now formed for the purpose of prosecuting the claims. The latest claimant is the Countess of Derwentwater, who claims to be the true descendant of the lady of Francis, Earl of Derwentwater, and real owner of the vast and valuable Derwentwater estates, which are now entailed and under the control of the Trustees of Greenwich Hospital. Formal suit has been brought against these Trustees. At the same time, the Countess of Derwentwater has leased to a joint stock company (limited) the royalties on the coal-mining, coke-burning, and fire-brick-making done on these estates for thirty years to come. The capital of the new Company is only $2,500,000, and the shares are put low enough for everybody to have a chance. As a matter of course, the Company will have to prosecute the suit of *Derwentwater vs. The Trustees of Greenwich Hospital* in order to secure its rights, and hence it is really an organization for the support of the claim. It is expected that the new claimant will be ready to proceed by the time the Tichborne suit is ended.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times*, in referring to the alarming increase of railway accidents in England, affirms that the statistics of casualties for the year will be appalling, and that the large majority of these accidents are due to the parsimony of the companies, who are keeping down expenses by making all they can out of rotten lines. It is stated that guards, porters, and engineers are worked continuously twenty, and even thirty, hours. As an instance of this, Mr. Bass, the great brewer, who is interesting himself very actively in the matter, states that not long ago a signal-man who had been on duty for thirty-six hours was asked when he slept. He replied that he put on the points and signals, and then took a nap, trusting to the telegraph-bell to wake him. If this failed, then there was the engine-whistle; and if this also failed, then the engineer would, perhaps, send the fireman to look after him. The result of such wretched management as this is that accidents have occurred almost daily for several weeks past.

In view of the many different plans for an "elastic currency" suggested by the President and Secretary of the Treasury, and the difficulty of comprehending them, a correspondent suggests to us the use of gutta-percha in the manufacture of greenbacks. This, he says, would give us an elastic currency that the people could understand at all events, and one which would be equally effective with the present currency for moving the crops.

Mr. Tennyson's version of Enoch Arden was very poetic and pathetic, but a little town called Cheshire, in Connecticut, offers a modern improvement more in keeping with the spirit of the age. A happy marriage; union blessed with one child; and parting when happy husband goes abroad; no tidings; years roll on; pretty widow consoled with a new father to her child; Enoch Arden hears of it in Australia; a sigh of relief; Enoch marries likewise; moves to his old home with new wife; happy reunion of the two families; divorce dispensed with; village society accepts the situation; all parties supremely contented. Here is an opportunity for a modern American poet to take the sails out of Great Britain's poet-laureate's old-fashioned and abandoned romance.

The King of Italy, in his recent address at the opening of the Italian Parliament, congratulated the country upon the demonstration that Rome could become the Capital of the Kingdom without involving the diminution of the independence of the Pope in the exercise of his spiritual functions, and in his relations to the Catholic world. The Pope, it will be remembered, insists upon considering himself, and having the faithful consider him, a prisoner, deprived of his property and rights by Italian aggression. The King and the Pope certainly have very different ways of regarding the matter, though it must be conceded that the former has the more favorable opportunity for taking a cheerful view of the situation.

Perhaps it would not be fair to ask the President whether, if he had the power he now asks for to veto separately any of the items in a general appropriation bill, he would have vetoed that portion of the last bill which doubled his own salary, allowing the rest to remain as it was. Suffice it that he had not the power.

NOTES AND OPINION.

It was only a hundred thousand the Government lost by Clews; but then it lost Clews, which balances the account.—*New York Graphic.*

—Quite a number of our merchants are receiving their goods marked "Davenport," and have arrangements made for leaving them on this side of the river, thus evading the Illinois freight tariff, which is much above that of other States.—*Rock Island Union.*

—We must have reform—genuine, healthy reform in every branch of the public service. The power of the monopolies—railroad, banking, and commercial—must be curbed. The gentlemen with Tom Scott's railroad-passes in their pockets must not, if they wish to retain or regain the confidence of the people, vote as he directs them to vote through his agents in the lobby.—*Washington Republican.*

—Reformers must seek to do their work outside of the old party lines. Greater and louder than ever are the demands for relief from this outrageous despotism of party organization, or, rather, disorganization.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

—The Chicago *Times* swears to a circulation of upwards of 35,000 for the daily. We wouldn't believe it if old Storey would swear to it 35,000 times, on a stack of Bibles higher than the *Times* building, and reiterate it with his last gasp.—*Galena Gazette.*

—It is noted with pleasure that the Hon. S. S. Cox and Judge Holman withdrew from the Democratic caucus of Representatives when that body refused to agree not to nominate any salary-grabber as Speaker.—*Springfield (Ill.) State Register.*

—The Chicago *Journal* says that "President Grant's luck consists in the fact that he is truly a great man—one of the greatest men America has ever produced." The *Journal* man must be after a foreign mission at least; but whatever it is he wants, if he will put it on a postal card and send it on at once, Ulysses will doubtless attend to it.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—A new issue will delay the resumption of specie-payments for years, but may stave off the final crisis a while yet. So long as the Government floats millions of irredeemable paper more than we need, the finances of the country will be in an unsettled state.—*Cherokee (Ia.) Times.*

—Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, has also concluded that he ought not to accept the appointment of Chief Justice, even if it were tendered him, and declines in a note addressed to a Wisconsin paper. We don't think Senator Howe was ever in much danger of an invitation to leave the Senate Chamber for the Chief Justiceship. He stands in more peril of being retired from the Senate to the shades, etc., for his advocacy of the "back-pay grab," in the late Wisconsin canvass.—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

—The difference between Brother Craig and the editors whom the *Sentinel* complains of is this: Brother Craig pretended to give up his pass, as an improper thing for one like him to use. After he has accomplished his purpose of getting on the Supreme Bench, and finds no further need of deferring to public opinion, he accepts his free pass again and all the personal benefits that accrue from it. No editor in the State, that we know of, ever denied using a pass if he had one, and none of them confessed that he was, or could be, improperly influenced by the possession of one. In other words, if the editors complained of were in possession of passes, they owned up like men, and didn't act the hypocrite, as this model Supreme Judge seems to have done.—*Peoria Transcript.*

—Congressman Garfield is supposed to have badly injured himself with the ultra-Administration party, and the President, by his course in his public speeches this fall on the increase of salaries, wherein he has boldly averred that, if he was culpable for voting for the bill, finally the President was at least as much to blame, in that he signed the bill and made it a law. Congressman Dawes, it is understood, has also incurred the displeasure of the Administration by the lukewarm course he has pursued since the adjournment of Congress. It seems that the Administration or Grant faction are very willing that those who voted for the grab shall go down, but that they are unwilling that Grant should be pulled down with them. But that is Grant's crowd, and he ought not to desert them, as they did better by him than they even did by themselves. They doubled his pay, and they only increased their own one-half.—*Peoria Democrat.*

—Grant has determined to appoint G. H. Williams, the present notoriously weak and unfit Attorney-General, of his Cabinet, to the position of Chief Justice of the United States. Nothing would have shown the statesmanship of the President better than this appointment. In his excessive peculiarities in appointing, Gen. Grant has won the reputation of being as ignorant of the responsibilities of his high prerogative as he is mulishly stubborn. This last appointment caps the climax. That the place so lately occupied by the great Chase should be desecrated by Attorney-General Williams seems too great an insult for even an American to submit to. But this is not all. It also transpires that Col. Barstow, of Kentucky, is to take Attorney-General Williams' place,—an appointment so odious that we forbear criticism. It is through such statesmanship that the President hopes to receive his third term!—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat.*

—If the President should borrow a leaf from one of his predecessors, and announce in his forthcoming message that he had decided—in view of the hard times, the general reduction of wages throughout the country, the necessarily heavy expenditures and diminished revenues of the Government—not to touch a penny of the extra $25,000, it would be the greatest hit of his Administration. The American people, always impulsive and often absurd, would cheer him to the echo. The now sulky and disgruntled organs would vie with each other in lauding his patriotic self-sacrifice. He would become again for the nonce the most popular man in the country. But Gen. Grant, although, as we believe, a well-meaning man in the main, quite as good as his party, and better than many of the older and abler politicians who surround him, is not in the habit of voluntarily relinquishing money. Quite the contrary.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

—Eli Perkins writes to the *Graphic* from Terre Haute, Ind., that the war cloud is very great in those parts. He states that Adjutant Sterne says he fought all through the late War, sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, and, rather than see America kneeling at the feet of Spain, he would gladly welcome war—war to the knife—and accept a Paymastership. He is so enthusiastic for the cause that, in case of no vacancy in our army, he has telegraphed for a place on the staff of a Spanish General.

—The new Chief Justice was an old-line Democrat. In the days of Taney, he supported the Dred Scott view of politics and law. Originally a New Yorker, born in 1823, he followed Mr. Greeley's advice to go West, and settled in Wisconsin, where he became a local Judge. Mr. Pierce appointed him Chief Justice of Oregon, and Mr. Buchanan retained him. The War came on. He was a patriot, joined the Republicans, got into the United States Senate, thence entered the Cabinet, and now climbs into the place made illustrious by Marshall, Taney, and Chase. He is a lucky politician.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—The filibuster editors, who have been trying to canonize the barbarian who disgraced the Confederate cause by his shocking inhumanity to the scalded and drowning soldiers at Fort St. Charles, have ignominiously failed in their undertaking. It was a matter of wonder to other nations that our protracted civil war was carried on by both sides with so strict a regard for the recognized rules of civilized warfare. The world had never before witnessed the spectacle of a domestic war on so large a scale, and when the acrimony of the sectional controversy which preceded it is considered, it seems amazing that so little inhumanity and willful cruelty marked the conduct of the combatants. But while such was the prevailing character of the strife, there were men on either side who disgraced the cause they pretended to serve. There were scoundrels in the North who enriched themselves at the expense of the gallant soldiers in the field, and there were officers on both sides who abused their authority, and perpetrated upon defenseless women and captured prisoners acts of inexcusable barbarity. Capt. Fry seems to have been cowardly as well as cruel. After giving an order to his men to murder those who were swimming from a disabled gunboat, he fled to the woods and was taken prisoner after he was shot in the back.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

A MONITOR AT SEA.

The Powhatan and Manhattan—Start from the Delaware Breakwater—Rough Weather—Disgraceful Condition of the Monitor—Cheap Contractors' Work—The Return.

United States Steamer Powhatan (Nov. 28) Correspondence of the New York Times.

We are back again within the Capes of the Delaware, just outside the breakwater, and in sight of Lewes. At 7:45 p. m. Wednesday, with the monitor Manhattan in tow, we dismissed our river pilot and passed out to sea, the weather being fine and the night starlit. The monitor had behaved very well in coming down the Delaware Bay, rolling and pitching little and steering with readiness, and during Wednesday night there was little trouble in getting her along. But yesterday morning a fresh wind sprang up from the southwest, proving quite squally at times, and at 5:15 a. m. the Manhattan signaled to the Powhatan to slow down, so as to equalize the strain upon the two towing cables. At 8 a. m. the wind from the southwest was stronger and more squally, and the sea could be seen breaking in floods over the bows of the monitor and sweeping her whole deck. Green seas struck square against the turret and dashed over into it. (We learned afterward, indeed, that these seas hurled the men from the wheel and left her uncontrollable.) Meanwhile she made bad weather, not minding her helm readily, and rolling and plunging very uneasily and heavily. We observed that the men of the Manhattan were engaged in clearing her boats, as if preparing for an emergency. We could see, too, that her ventilators had been washed away. The wind was almost dead against the course we were pursuing, and although the Powhatan breasted it with ease, it was very evident that it was too much for the monitor. At 8:05 a. m. Capt. Beaumont signaled to the Manhattan the question: "Are you leaking?" Lieutenant Commander Yates signaled in reply: "We are leaking under turret chamber, but pumps are going and clear her nearly as fast as she makes." After observing the labored movements of the Manhattan for some time further, Capt. Beaumont gradually put the Powhatan before the wind, to ease the monitor, and at 9:20 changed the course to north, northeast. At 9:50 a. m. the commander of the monitor signaled: "Cannot go head to sea; bilges are not free." Powhatan signaled back: "Inform me when you can continue on passage without danger to yourself." The reply from the monitor was: "I understand; I will let you know as soon as I can." At 10:20 the Manhattan signaled, "There will be serious trouble if we go head to sea; we take in water." Powhatan inquired, "Where would you take in water most going head to sea?" The reply was, "Over and under turret-chamber." The Powhatan had by this time changed course to due north, off Chincoteague Bay. At 11 o'clock the Manhattan signaled, "Think it advisable to return to Breakwater." Powhatan responded, "We are bound there." About five minutes after the Manhattan signaled, "We have found a place where we can see daylight under turret." There was now no doubt about it that the monitor should be got out of the sea as soon as possible if we wished to save her. Nevertheless, at 12:45 p. m., Capt. Beaumont inquired, "If the wind moderates, and hauls to the westward, will you be in condition to proceed on our passage south?" Commodore Yates replied, "The condition of our bilges is such as to make it impossible." At 2 p. m. we sighted Cape Henlopen, the weather being overcast and squally, with the wind still from the southwest. At 3:30 p. m. stopped to take a pilot on the Manhattan, and at 5:15 p. m. cast anchor just outside the breakwater, within Capes May and Henlopen. We cast off the hawsers by which we towed the monitor, and sent men in boats to assist her in taking them aboard; but it was found impossible to take on one of them, which was buoyed and set adrift, to be taken up to-day. The monitor steamed slowly to a position inside the breakwater and there anchored.

Immediately after we anchored Capt. Beaumont took a boat and went aboard the Manhattan to ascertain her condition. He found her leaking badly everywhere. Officers and men were all wet from head to foot, and their bedding, etc., was soaking. The water had flooded everything, and was still pouring in. One of the supply-engines to the boiler was disabled, and the bilge-pumps were choked with chips and shavings left there by the workmen of Cramp & Son, the contractors who had repaired the vessel. All but one of her ventilators had been washed away, and one immense flood that poured into the turret had carried away the log-book. Some of the 450-pound shot in the turret had become loose, and rolled about to the danger of crushing everything that came in their way, and it was found impossible to secure them. When it was found that the leakage was so bad, Commander Yates, just before the Powhatan changed her course before the wind, ordered the boats to be cleared, and distributed life-preservers, expecting to go down within twenty minutes. But the decision of Capt. Beaumont in changing his course, and thus easing the monitor, saved her. While the seas was breaking at its worst over the bows of the Manhattan, and against her turret, rushing in both under and over, Assistant Engineer John Lowe and a seaman, with great daring, ventured down with a cable, which they succeeded in adjusting around the base of the turret on the outside, to aid in keeping out the water. Meanwhile, blankets and clothing were packed on the interior of the base for the same purpose.

It is not at all likely that the Manhattan in her present condition will be ordered to Key West. If she should, a disaster will surely occur. She must return to Philadelphia for repairs, and will probably go out of commission for awhile. Curses both loud and deep are showered upon the Philadelphia contractors who so imperfectly did the work for which they were so well paid by Government; while great praise is accorded Commander Yates, his officers, and men, for their gallant conduct. Commander Yates himself speaks in the highest terms of the behavior of all under him. The Manhattan has no breakwater, and the top of her turret is straight up and down, instead of being shaped like an inverted bell. If these defects were remedied, she would labor less in the sea and ship less water, as all authority agrees. But, at best, she is unfitted for rough seas, and brave men ought not to be sent to meet death in her like rats in a hole. The opinion is very generally expressed that monitors should be used exclusively for harbor defenses, or at the entrance to bays and rivers, and that they should be constructed where they could reach the points designed for their use, without venturing to sea. They are exceedingly uncomfortable, even if kept dry; but it seems impossible to keep them so, and the prevailing dampness renders them very unhealthy. The Powhatan has had much experience in towing this class of vessels, and several of her officers have served upon them. Capt. Beaumont himself carried the Miantonomoh across the Atlantic and back. It is true he speaks in high terms of that vessel, but all the other officers concur that they would prefer to stay out of any monitor. Some of them, however, are much better than others, and where the work of their construction and repair is faithfully and skillfully done, life in them is endurable. But the Manhattan seems to be the worst of her class, and has always borne a reputation for ill-luck.

Soon after we came to anchor last night, the Pinta, Commander H. Gowinge, came alongside, and inquired of Capt. Beaumont as to the advisability of putting to sea at once for Key West. The Captain's advice was adverse to the venture, and the Pinta steamed back behind the breakwater to wait until this morning.

THE MANHATTAN TO BE RESURVEYED.

Wilmington, Del. (Dec. 1), Dispatch to the New York Times.

The Powhatan and Manhattan arrived here about 10 o'clock to-day. The latter is still leaking badly in the steerage, and on the passage up the river took hogsheads of water in under the turret. Capt. Lee Davis arrived on a tug soon after we anchored, with orders from the Secretary of the Navy for a full resurvey of the monitor. It will probably take several days to repair her. The Powhatan will receive further orders to-night or to-morrow. A snow-storm has been in progress here all day.

It was a matter of wonder
hat our protracted civil war
both sides with so strict a re-
quized rules of civilized war.
ad never before witnessed the
estic war on so large a scale.
nony of the sectional contro-
ed it is considered, it seems
little inhumanity and willful
conduct of the combatants.
the prevailing character of
were men on either side who
e they pretended to serve.
drels in the North who en-
t the expense of the gallant
. and there were officers on
used their authority, and per-
nseless women and captured
excusable barbarity. Capt.
e been cowardly as well as
g an order to his men to mur-
e swimming from a disabled
o the woods and was taken
was shot in the back.—St.

NITOR AT SEA.

and Manhattan—Start laware Breakwater— er—Disgraceful Condi- onitor—Cheap Contrac- he Return.

Powhatan (Nov. 28) Correspond- he New York Times.

in within the Capes of the
tside the breakwater, and in
At 7:45 p. m. Wednesday, with
ttan in tow, we dismissed our
sed out to sea, the weather
night starlit. The monitor
well in coming down the Dela-
and pitching little and
liness, and during Wednes-
little trouble in getting her
erday morning a fresh wind
he southwest, proving quite
d at 5:15 a. m. the Manhat-
Powhatan to slow down, so
strain upon the two towing
the wind from the southwest
more squally, and the sea
king in floods over the bows
sweeping her whole deck.
square against the turret and
(We learned afterward, in-
s hurled the men from the
uncontrollable.) Meanwhile
her, not minding her helm
g and plunging very un-
We observed that the men
were engaged in clear-
preparing for an emergency.
too, that her ventilators
way. The wind was almost
ourse we were pursuing, and
atan breasted it with ease, it
that it was too much for the
a. m. Capt. Beaumont sig-
hattan the question: "Are
eutenant Commander Yates
"We are leaking under tur-
mps are going and clear her
e makes." After observing
nents of the Manhattan for
, Capt. Beaumont gradually
before the wind, to ease the
:20 changed the course to
At 9:50 a. m. the com-
monitor signaled: "Can-
o sea; bilges are not
ignaled back: "Inform me
n passage without dan-
eply from the monitor
I will let you know as
0 the Manhattan signaled,
trouble if we go head to
" Powhatan inquired,
e in water most going
he reply was, "Over and
er." The Powhatan had by
ourse to due north, off Chin-
11 o'clock the Manhattan
advisable to return to Break-
sponded, "We are bound
utes after the Manhattan
found a place where
under turret." There
about it that the
out of the sea as
shed to save her. Never-
., Capt. Beaumont inquired,
rates, and hauls to the west-
condition to proceed on our
Commodore Yates replied,
bilges is such as to make
. m. we sighted Cape
sing overcast and squal-
om the southwest. At
e a pilot on the Man-
. cast anchor just out-
hin Capes May and Hen-
hawsers by which we
, and sent men in boats to
them aboard; but it was
take on one of them, which
adrift, to be taken up to-day.
ed slowly to a position inside
here anchored.

anchored Capt. Beau-
t aboard the Manhat-
ndition. He found her
ere. Officers and men
head to foot, and their bed-
ing. The water had flooded
s still pouring in. One of
s to the boiler was disabled,
s were choked with chips and
he workmen of Cramp &
had repaired the ves-
r ventilators had been
mmense flood that poured
ied away the log-book.
shot in the turret had
about to the danger
ything that came in their
found impossible to secure
found that the leakage was
Yates, just before the Pow-
ourse before the wind, ordered
red, and distributed life-pre-
to go down within twenty
decision of Capt. Beaumont
ourse, and thus easing the
While the seas was break-
r the bows of the Manhattan,
rret, rushing in both under
Engineer John Lowe and a
daring, ventured down with
ey succeeded in adjusting
the turret on the outside, to
ut the water. Meanwhile,
ing were packed on the in-
or the same purpose.

ely that the Manhattan in
ion will be ordered to Key
d, a disaster will surely occur.
Philadelphia for repairs, and
t of commission for awhile.
and deep are showered upon
ntractors who so imperfectly
ich they were so well paid by
le great praise is accorded
, his officers, and men, for
t. Commander Yates him-
ighest terms of the behavior
The Manhattan has no break-
of her turret is straight up
of being shaped like an in-
ese defects were remedied, she
e sea and ship less water.
ves. But, at best, she is un-
seas, and brave men ought
t to meet death in her
a hole. The opinion
xpressed that monitors should
for harbor defenses, or at
s and rivers, and that they
ted where they could reach
d for their use, without ven-
ey are exceedingly uncomfor-
dry; but it seems impossible
d the prevailing dampness
unhealthy. The Powhatan
rience in towing this class of
of her officers have served
Beaumont himself carried the
s the Atlantic and back. It
high terms of that vessel,
ficers concur that they would
of any monitor. Some of
much better than others,
of their construction and
and skillfully done, life in
But the Manhattan seems
her class, and has always
for ill-luck.

me to anchor last night, the
H. Gowinge, came alongside,
t. Beaumont as to the advis-
sea at once for Key West,
e was adverse to the venture,
d back behind the break-
his morning.

TAN TO BE RESURVEYED.

. 1), Dispatch to the New York Times.

Manhattan arrived here
day. The latter is still leak-
erage, and on the passage up
heads of water in under the
Davis arrived on a tug soon
with orders from the Secre-
a full resurvey of the ves
y take several days to
n will receive further orders
w. A snow-storm has been
day.

GILMAN, CLINTON & SPRINGFIELD.

Judge Treat Recalls and Dissolves His Injunction.

Judge Tipton's Receivers in Possession of the Road.

The Company's Officials Ordered to Obey Receiver Hinckley.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 3.—Judge Treat made the following order in the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad case this morning: "Having heard the arguments of the counsel of the respective parties on the question of the jurisdiction of this Court over the subject matter of this suit, and being sufficiently advised in the premises, it is ordered and decreed that for want of such jurisdiction the injunction heretofore issued in this cause be recalled and dissolved. [Signed] S. N. TREAT."

MR. HINCKLEY PLACED IN POSSESSION.

So soon as the decision of Judge Treat was declared, the opposition to the full possession of the road by Mr. Hinckley was withdrawn; and he has been vigorously to work to-day taking an inventory of the papers and property of all kinds which are to come into his possession. It is said that he intends to make a number of improvements in the management of the road, one of which will be to run a sleeping-car between this city and Chicago, and returning from Chicago to this city.

A CARD FROM MR. MELVIN.

Mr. Melvin, the President of the road, issued a card this afternoon announcing to the agents and employes of the road that Mr. Hinckley, the Receiver appointed under the orders of the McLean County Circuit Court, had free and full possession; and that they should take notice of the fact, and govern themselves accordingly.

THE GRANGERS.

Report Made to the Missouri State Agricultural Society—Advice to Farmers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 3.—The State Agricultural Society of Missouri has been in session today. The President of the Association, Col. Coleman, of the *Rural World*, made an extended report, which involved many facts of interest. He states that there are now over 1,100 Granges in the State, with a membership of 70,000,—no other State having done nearly so much in the same time. The good done by the organization, he argues, is great. Labor in Missouri has not been sufficiently diversified. In some respects there is an over-production, in others a lack. The dairy interest, he complains, is neglected to such an extent that dealers in cheese and butter in St. Louis pay to other States over $100,000 weekly. The erection of cheese factories is advised.

The great number of dogs in the State renders wool-growing unprofitable. A change in the law regulating this matter is recommended. The cultivation of cotton in the southern counties of the State is suggested. The culture of tobacco might be very profitably extended, and it is suggested to farmers that they will do well to make Missouri equal to other States so far as relates to the raising of fine stock.

The transportation question is argued at length, and relief is thought to be in a ship-canal at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

Rapid Growth of the Farmers' Movement—Patrons of Husbandry and Their Numbers.

Washington (Nov. 27) Dispatch to the St. Louis Globe.

The weekly circular issued here from the office of the National Grange gives a statement of the number of subordinate and State Granges, which illustrates in a striking manner the rapid growth of the organization. On Saturday, the date of latest dispatch, the total number of Granges was 8,574; the membership being 643,125. From the 1st to the 22d inst. the number of Granges organized was 789. During the present year, so far, the number of new Granges organized is 6,257, distributed as follows: January, 153; February, 347; March, 666; April, 571; May, 696; June, 625; July, 612; August, 829; September, 919; October, 1,050; November (22d), 789. The highest number organized during any month of 1872, was 120; the lowest, 54.

The following States have as yet no State Granges: Alabama, 266 subordinate Granges; Delaware, none; Florida, 18; Kentucky, 68; Louisiana, 38; Maryland, 14; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 14; New Jersey, 21; New Hampshire, 9; Virginia, 9. Of Territories, there are Colorado, 2; and Washington 5, while Canada has 8 Granges.

State Granges are organized in the following States and Territories, while the number of subordinate Granges named are included in each jurisdiction: Arkansas, 93; California, 117; Georgia, 395; Illinois, 748; Indiana, 633; Iowa, 1,833; Kansas, 679; Michigan, 130; Minnesota, 379; Mississippi, 480; Missouri, 1,097; Nebraska, 350; New York, 24; North Carolina, 120; Ohio, 218; Oregon, 45; Pennsylvania, 48; South Carolina, 190; Tennessee, 229; Texas, 37; Vermont, 31; West Virginia, 22; Wisconsin, 251, and in Dakota, 30. The total number of Granges in the South, or rather former slave States, is 2,946.

In New England there are but forty-four Granges organized, and none are found in Connecticut or Rhode Island. Delaware is the only other State without a Grange up to date. The Order has grown with great rapidity in the former slave States, especially those in the further South. Singularly enough, the Order has its largest existence in South Carolina, as far as the South is concerned. No question of color has yet arisen, and it is believed that that matter is easily controlled. The largest number of organized Granges are found in Kansas, according to population, while Iowa and Missouri give the largest percentage of membership. So far the Southern adhesions are from the small plantation-holders, and appear to be a desirable acquisition.

Composition of the Boston Grange—Letter From General Deputy J. C. Abbott.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: I have read with much interest the several letters of your correspondent in relation to the Grange or the Farmers' Movement in the West. In his letter of recent date, I observe a reference to the Boston Grange, and my name is used in connection with it. It is to explain briefly what your correspondent says he does not know, viz.: the reasons which actuated me in organizing that Grange, that I write. Probably no Grange ever yet organized has received a tithe of the gratuitous advertising which that one has. And this would be no cause of complaint had it been done truthfully. But this was not the case. It was called in nearly all the papers "a Grain Speculators' Grange," "a Commercial Grange," or something to the same effect. The facts are that the Grange was formed with nineteen members, five only being engaged in commission business, fourteen of them being as legitimate members, or persons whose occupations did not subject them to objections as members of the Order. The qualifications for membership as laid down in our Constitution reads thus: "Any person interested in agricultural pursuits, of certain age, and complying with the rules, &c., may become a member. It will be observed that this is a very broad qualification, and it may well be asked, as it often is, Who has not an interest in agriculture? And those men being anxious to make their influence felt upon the transportation question, now a leading question with our Order, thought they could be useful in assisting us upon that question, and this was a leading motive with them in becoming members; and the aid which I though, and still think, they might render to our cause in this direction was one of the reasons which influenced me in receiving them.

And further, well knowing as I did that the Order in Iowa was employing precisely that class of men to handle their goods in Chicago and New York, and believing that the Order must employ them in cities upon the seaboard, or else establish the same class of houses there, it has always occurred to me that to have agents there who were members of the Order would be far better than to employ those who are not members, and who have no interest in the Patrons of Husbandry, except to fleece them as far as they can.

Your correspondent states that the Order have such agents in New York and Chicago. I ask, how can they injure us by being members more than if they are not? And if the rule is that none but actual farmers are to be tolerated as members, not a few of the members of the National Grange must be expelled, as well as thousands of members in all parts of the country. St. Louis has a Grange not one whit better than the Boston Grange. But it has not been as industriously advertised as that in Boston, and, therefore, nothing is known of it abroad. In organizing the Boston Grange, I do not think I have violated the Constitution, and am not alone in this opinion, for I consulted prominent men of the Order beforehand, and have in my possession several letters received since, sustaining and congratulating me in that work in the strongest terms. I make this statement to let the public know my reasons, and because so much has been said and written about the Boston Grange. J. C. ABBOTT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 21, 1873.

THE SAGINAW RIVER.

A Stream That Won't Be Navigated—Organization of the Saginaw River Improvement Association—Congress to Be Asked for an Appropriation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 3.—Efforts have been made for some time to secure the improvement of the upper portion of the Saginaw River, or so much of it as is located within Saginaw County, and a large amount of money has been appropriated by the cities and towns at various times, but no permanent channel has been secured. Bars form immediately after the spring freshets, and the greatest part of the season of navigation is passed before the obstructions are removed. Last summer the War Department was importuned for help, and a survey was made last fall under the superintendence of the Department. Gen. Weitzel also gave the matter some attention, and, it is believed, will recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for the purpose of securing a permanent channel.

In furtherance of this purpose, a public meeting of citizens was held this afternoon, which was well attended by manufacturers and business men. Resolutions were adopted reciting the importance of the improvement of the Saginaw River; that the navigation of the river is of national importance, and justly entitled to a national appropriation; and recommending the formation of an association to be known as the Saginaw River Improvement Company. The organization is a voluntary one, each person joining to pay a membership of $5, to be used for incidental expenses, and expended under the direction of the officers, who will also receive and disburse such other assessments as are imposed. A committee of seven was appointed for the purpose of corresponding with other cities, Boards of Trade, &c., and to invite their co-operation. The officers to be elected will consist of a President, Secretary, and Executive Committee. A meeting is to be called within a few days for the purpose of completing the organization.

ST. LOUIS.

The Pork-Packing Business—Comparative Statistics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—All the money needed to carry on the pork business is obtainable, mostly on thirty and ninety days' paper, but in some cases the time allowed is four months. There are about twenty packing-houses in operation in St. Louis, and these have a daily capacity of 20,000 hogs. The receipts for the week ending this morning at 11 o'clock were 90,953 hogs, against 67,575 for the previous week, and against 56,935 for the same time last year. Since the 1st of January, 1873, the receipts have been 748,299 hogs. The weather has been bad for handling for a day or two, but is changing to-night. St. Louis operators show a disposition to call in all the hogs possible, and are willing to pay full rates. The packing business is not managed in St. Louis as in other cities, as nearly everything is done with a view to accommodating the Southern trade, which continues throughout the year. Hence a slight variation in prices and rules of the trade. The present stiffness in rates is supposed to be caused by the exertions of Chicago purchasers in parts of the country naturally tributary to St. Louis.

RELIGIOUS.

Dr. Cummins and the Episcopal Church.

From the New York Times, Dec. 2.

The Right Rev. B. B. Smith, D. D., has issued the following paper. The authorities of the Church assert that this action of the Church has no reference to Dr. Cummins' act of mixed communion, but refers solely to his abandonment of the communion of the Episcopal Church, and his publicly-avowed purpose to organize a schism in the same:

Notice has been received from the Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Kentucky that a presentment for trial of George David Cummins, D. D., has been prepared for offenses Numbers 3 and 5, of Sec. 1, Canon 9, Title 2, namely: First, For violation of the constitution and canons of the General Convention; second, for a breach of his consecration vow.

Be it known, therefore, that any Episcopal act of his pending these proceedings will be null and void; and it is hoped that respect for law and order on the part of all members of this Church will restrain them from giving any countenance whatever to the movement in which Dr. Cummins is engaged.

B. B. SMITH,
Bishop of Kentucky, and Presiding Bishop.

HOBOKEN, Dec. 1, 1873.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—For the northwest and southward over the Missouri, cloudy and colder weather, with snow, will prevail during the night, the pressure increasing in this district with fresh and brisk northwesterly to southwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather on Thursday. For the Upper Lake region, thence southward to Tennessee, cloudy and stormy weather, with fresh and brisk variable winds during the night, the temperature falling decidedly from Kentucky northward by Thursday evening. For the Lower Lake region, New England, and the northern portion of the Middle States, increasing easterly to southerly winds, with threatening weather and areas of rain. For the southern portion of the Middle States and South Atlantic States, diminishing pressure, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, and partly cloudy weather. For the Gulf States, southerly winds, with cloudy and threatening weather on the coast, the temperature falling in the Lower Mississippi Valley and westward.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'nr'ge	29.68	—4	N., brisk	.04	Light snow.
Cincinnati	29.54	59	S. E., brisk	..	Heavy rain.
Cheyenne	29.66	14	S. W., gentle	..	Clear.
Cleveland	29.51	56	S. W., fresh	.51	Light rain.
Davenport	29.52	20	W., brisk	.01	Light snow.
Denver	29.79	3	S. W., gentle	..	Fair.
Detroit	29.32	54	N. W., brisk	1.17	Clearing up
Duluth	29.32	13	N. W., brisk	.04	Hvy snow.
Keokuk	29.73	15	W., brisk	..	Fair.
Marquette	29.11	38	N.W., gentle	.11	Heavy rain.
Milwaukee	29.14	42	S. W., brisk	.01	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.90	8	N.W., brisk	.03	Cloudy.
Pembina	29.92	—6	N.W., fresh	..	Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.38	8	N.W., brisk	.05	Light snow.
Toledo	29.38	57	S., brisk	1.25	Threaten'g.
LaCrosse	29.34	10	N.W., fresh	.06	Light snow.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 3.—A heavy rain prevailed here all last night and a greater part of to-day. The roads are almost impassable, and business is at a stand-still.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 3.—A heavy rain is falling to-day, and the snow is nearly all gone.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 3.—The weather has been warm and stormy all day.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 3.—The weather is sultry, and a heavy rain and thunder storm prevails this evening.

THE ERIE CANAL.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—It has been raining all night and still rains. It is thawing.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The weather is warm. It has been raining all night, and is thawing fast.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 3.—It is thawing fast hereabouts and East.

THE STORM.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 3.—The storm in this vicinity is not known to have done any damage except that to Patrick Burke, river editor of the *Courier*, who had his leg broken by a sign blowing down.

SCHOONER SUNK.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Schooner J. E. Hall, with wheat from Youngstown, sunk yesterday off Putneyville.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Arrived—Steamship Franklin, from Stettin.

DAVENPORT'S BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 3.—A recent commercial census of the cities of Davenport, Dubuque, and Burlington shows that Davenport has 784 business houses; Dubuque, 664; and Burlington, 562. Davenport stands far ahead of any other city in Iowa.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Trial of a Councilman on a Charge of Corruption.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 3.—The trial of Edward Reagur, Councilman of the Fifth Ward, charged with official corruption, took place this afternoon before the Council, resulting in a verdict of acquittal. The vote stood 14 for guilty, and 9 for not guilty. A two-third vote is necessary to convict. The evidence showed corruption clearly enough in saying to the Lafayette Railroad official, "If you put something into an envelope, and send it to my house, it will be all right," but the requisite number failed to discern it, as indicated by their vote.

MORRIS.

City Vote in Favor of Securing the Location of a Manufacturing Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Dec. 3.—Yesterday an informal election was had to decide whether the city should issue bonds to the amount of $19,000 to induce the Sherwood Manufacturing Company to remove here. The vote stood 380 in favor to 52 against.

CASUALTIES.

Seriously Injured By Being Caught in Machinery.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 3.—James Moore, an old and respected citizen of Sandusky County, O., and for many years identified with the flouring interests of this section, while working in his mill, near Fremont, O., to-day, was caught by the machinery and seriously injured. One leg was smashed almost to a jelly, one arm broken, and he was injured internally. His recovery is considered doubtful.

Two Men Killed By the Bursting of a Boiler.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—By the collapse of a flue in the boiler of the Anchor Mills, at the corner of Twenty-third street and Franklin avenue, between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, Henry Beppersauce and a man named Johnson were killed. No other damage was done.

Accidentally Shot.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 3.—At Dayton this morning John Burket, aged 17, was accidentally killed by a toy pistol in the hands of a younger brother.

BEES.

Convention of the American Bee-Keepers' Society in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 3.—The North American Bee-Keepers' Society met in the Public Library Hall this morning, pursuant to the adjourning resolution last year at Indianapolis with thirty members present. In the absence of the President, Dr. Hamlin, Vice-President, from Tennessee, presided, Gen. Adair, of Kentucky, being the Secretary pro tem. The session during the day was taken up in a general conference. An organization will be perfected Thursday, when the regular officers will be present. Among prominent bee-keepers present are Henry Backerton, of Illinois; Caroline Rogers, of Indiana; Mrs. Haines, of Indiana; Aaron Benedict, of Ohio; J. W. Winder, of Ohio; and Mrs. Tupper, of the *Bee Journal*, DesMoines, Iowa.

THE DOCTORS.

The Military Tract Medical Society at Galesburg.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 3.—The Military Tract Homeopathic Medical Society was in session on Tuesday and Wednesday, with larger attendance, and many valuable papers were read by delegates from the St. Louis and Chicago medical societies. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Dr. A. H. Potter, Maquon; Secretary, Dr. J. Harts Miller, Abingdon; Treasurer, J. B. Vivon, Galesburg; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Parsons, Kewanee; Vice-President, E. K. Westfall, Bushnell.

ADAMS COUNTY, ILL.

Its Agricultural Productions for 1873.

The following extracts are taken from Dr. Farmer's report to the State Farmers' Association for the year 1873.

Adams County has twenty-one organized townships. Each township is subdivided into school and road districts, ranging from ten to fifteen in each, governed according to number of scholars and highways. The Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, and Agricultural and Mechanical Associations, are yet in their incipiency, and accurate statistical information relative to the marketable productions and gradual increase of wealth in any county is very difficult to arrive at, but ere long these organizations of industry and mutual benefit will be in a condition to give the most reliable information on all the topics within their sphere of action. There should be a Club or Grange in every township, to the Secretary of which printed blanks can be sent, to be handed over to each school-teacher in his town, one of these sent to each farmer in that school-district to be filled up, and, when these are all returned to the Secretary, he can forward his statement to the Secretary of the County Association, who, in turn, can compile and transmit it to the Secretary of the State organization; and, in order that no collision may occur as between the Granges and Clubs, their Secretaries should act in unison. Under our present arrangement, I have found it very difficult to get even a basis of action, and many departments which should be embraced in a report of this character I have been compelled to omit entirely. The mechanical department of Quincy, Camp Point, and other towns will afford the subject of another report.

WHEAT.

The total number of acres in wheat is 63,254, from which we have a yield of 954,755 bushels,—a fraction over 15⅜ bushels to the acre. Ellington Township gives the largest average per acre, Keene the smallest. We may safely estimate that at least 691,067 bushels are raised and offered for market, the residue for home necessities. At the opening of the market wheat commanded, at the various purchasing points, $1.30 to $1.40. The sudden collapse in financial circles reduced it to $1,—thus making a difference against our farmers of $241,873.45.

CORN.

At this time (Oct. 2) corn has not been gathered. It is generally conceded that the average will be about 30 bushels to the acre, though the figures of estimates from the best-informed place it somewhat higher. We generally get estimates from the most intelligent portion, who are in the main the most systematic and productive class. Taking this as a basis for the 103,602 acres in corn, the entire yield of the county will be 3,108,060 bushels. Of this, nearly two-thirds will be consumed on the farms or transferred to meat, leaving for marketable purposes about 1,120,050 bushels; estimated value, $600,000.

HAY.

There are 30,419 acres exclusively used for the production of hay; estimated yield, 76,042 tons. Of this, only about one-fourth is sold, and this almost exclusively to Quincy and interior towns. Baling and shipping amount to comparatively nothing. A general neglect of this branch of husbandry characterizes our county; but the gradual waste of our lands from over-cultivation now demands a change in favor of hay, pasturage, and raising of stock.

OATS.

Twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and three acres of oats yielded 1,035,833 bushels. Of this, at least three-fourths is sold to Quincy customers and shippers. Average price 22 cents per bushel, yielding a revenue amounting to $170,912.50.

OTHER FIELD PRODUCTS.

Not included in the above estimate, the county has 9,841 acres in other field products, including the most profitable, such as gardening, vineyards, berries, fruits, potatoes, &c.

CATTLE.

The farmers have on hand, for sale or shipment, 11,642 head; average price $40 per head, or a total of $465,680.

HOGS.

The total number of hogs over 6 months old is 67,204. Of this, it is estimated that about 40,000 will be offered for market. Average weight 285 net. Cost to farmer per pound, under the most favorable circumstances, 4 cents. Total, $456,000.

SHEEP.

The county boasts of only 14,831 head of sheep, which in Texas would be a small amount for one man and three dogs. From these it is estimated that we sell about 6,000 annually, at an average of $3 per head, or a total of $18,000.

HORSES AND MULES.

Large numbers of these are raised, sold, and shipped to Eastern and Southern markets. No correct number or profit can at present be arrived at.

RECAPITULATION OF SALES OF FARMERS' PRODUCTS.

691,067 bu wheat at $1	$691,067.00
776,875 bu oats at 22c	170,912.50
1,500,000 bu corn at 40c	448,020.00
19,010 tons hay at $15	285,150.00
11,642 neat cattle at $40	465,680.00
40,000 hogs	456,000.00
6,000 sheep at $3	18,000.00
Other field-products, of orchards, gardens, vineyards, potatoes, &c	492,050.00
Total	$3,026,879.50

Such is the statistical condition of the county for the current year, evidently falling far short of the ordinary development, as we had unprecedentedly cold weather during the past winter, a late spring, and an unusually dry summer. It will, however, all things considered, compare favorably with adjoining counties. Respectfully yours, &c,

W. H. FARNER,
Loraine, Adams County, Ill.

S. M. SMITH, Secretary State Farmers' Association.

POMOLOGY.

Third Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Pomological Society.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 2, 1873.

The first session of the third annual meeting of the Michigan State Pomological Society took place at Peninsular Hall to-day. The meeting was called to order by President Dyckman.

Secretary Thompson proceeded to read the following letter from Patrick Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., widely known for the last quarter of a century as one of the first horticulturists of his State:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1873.

J. P. Thompson, Esq., Grand Rapids, Mich.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 16th inst. came early at hand. A National Centennial Horticultural Society was organized in Philadelphia in September, for the purpose of aiding the Horticultural Commission, by taking charge of the Horticultural and Pomological Departments of the great Exposition. Committees are now engaged in preparing plans for buildings, such as plant-houses, conservatories, etc.; also, for the ground appropriated to this purpose.

The intention is to have a horticultural and pomological exhibition such as has never before been seen,—all States participating. We want, in every State, an efficient committee, who will awaken an interest on the subject, and take such steps as will secure an honorable representation of their State, in its garden and orchard products, on this occasion. The best horticultural establishments in Europe will be represented. We shall look for a grand display from your favorite State, and for such persons as will organize the State Committee.

I shall take pleasure in keeping you advised of progress. Yours truly, PATRICK BARRY.

The President appointed a committee of three to consider Mr. Barry's letter.

The Secretary presented to the Society an apple from A. C. Gliddon, of Paw Paw, who wished its status determined. It had gone by the name of the Western Baldwin, but was afterwards called the Rubicon. The question of the status of the apple was referred to a committee of five.

The Secretary read an account of the action previously taken by the Legislature for making an appropriation for the State Pomological Society. The bill for the appropriation had passed both Houses, but was afterwards laid on the table. The names of members of the Legislature who voted for and against the bill were read. The bill was lost by the decision of the Speaker, who declared that the appropriation was for private purposes. The Secretary denied that it was for a private purpose. The Pomological Society interested all, and, therefore, was not of a private character. Mr. T. T. Lyen, of Plymouth, Wayne County, stated that the bill was unfortunately lost by being introduced at the close of the Legislative session.

The Secretary gave a verbal report to the President from a band of hunters with whom he had had an interview. They wished it stated that this would be an open winter; the signs of the musk-rat and bear indicate such. Other signs were stated in proof of the hunters' assertions.

Mr. George Parmelee, from Old Mission,—the largest fruit-grower in the State,—made some remarks concerning the destructive cold of last winter. The thermometer in his section had not fallen below 13, and no where in that vicinity below 18. He gave some interesting descriptions of how fruit trees were protected from ice and snow in his section.

Mr. Steele, of Northport, made some remarks concerning peach-trees. When spring opened he commenced pruning his trees, not being able to discern that his trees had been killed, so perfectly had the live state of the branches been preserved.

Mr. W. H. Adams, of Benzie, had engaged in fruit-culture in the Grand Traverse region, more as an experiment to see whether fruit could be grown there. In late years fruit-growing had become an important occupation there, and had proved a success. The snow in his region is deeper than on the Peninsula,—generally 4 feet deep,—but continually melts during the winter, the ground freezing but little.

Prof. Cook, of Ingham County, stated that the fruit that had most been killed was the Sweet Bough apple. Orchards that had been cultivated for crops had fared the worst.

C. N. Merriman, of Grand Rapids, and James G. Husted, of Dowell, made some remarks upon the effect of the past winter. Mr. Husted did not deem that a mild winter would be an advantage, though the muskrat and bear signs may prove true. The injury to fruit had been directly from cold weather, and not from snow or ice. A steady cold winter would be best. Mr. Husted mentioned in detail the kinds of apple that stood the test last winter.

Mr. J. M. Stearns, of Kalamazoo, thought that, if the winter was favorable, a good crop of fruit from Kalamazoo could be expected next year. The drought this summer did as much damage to the fruit as the winter. The last winter is going to thin out some of our best varieties; at least, if such seasons continue, many favorite varieties will disappear.

Adjourned until evening. C. M. L.

DEATH IN THE CUP.

Horrible Case of Poisoning in Montreal—Seven Persons Dead and Three More Fatally Sick.

From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 28.

On Wednesday night a man named Flaherty brought to his dwelling in Tabb's Yard, Hermine street, a large vessel containing about a half a gallon of liquid. He was attracted by its odor and taste, and, bent upon a carouse, invited a number of his friends and neighbors to drink with him. The invitation was gladly accepted, and some ten persons were soon engaged swallowing glass after glass of the deadly liquor in full confidence of its genuineness. One of the party was a boy 10 years of age, named Thayer, who was supplied with a tumbler full. From all accounts a drunken night was spent by the merry associates, and they separated to their various abodes. The first to become ill was the boy Thayer. Early yesterday morning he was attacked with vomiting and burning pains. Those who had assisted him to his doom assembled round him. Unsuspicious of their impending fate, they did what they could to relieve his frightful agony. But while so engaged the baneful poison began its terrible work in their midst. They experienced the same symptoms as the lad before them. Their fears for him were soon converted into alarm for themselves, and those who had gathered to allay his writhing pains were shortly in the throes of death. Attracted by their cries the neighbors entered the house, and there witnessed a scene never to be forgotten. In a room of outrageously small proportions the man Flaherty, the unwitting author of the tragedy, lay with his wife, both at the gasp of death. Another room of equally small dimensions contained a man named Harkey and his wife, apparently dying, while in yet another box—we cannot call them rooms—was a finely-built young man, William Drennan, writhing in fearful agony. In another house in the yard Mrs. Dunn, a member of the previous evening's party, was also groaning in pain. Medical assistance was soon procured, Drs. Dugdale, Larocque, and Major arriving shortly after the horrible discovery. All that professional skill could suggest and willing hands could execute was done to avert the fate of the dying ones. Antidotes were administered to all, but unfortunately without effect. The boy Thayer died shortly afterwards. Harkey's wife was next to succumb. There she lay in a miserable bunk, her husband insensible to her fate owing to his own sufferings. Flaherty did not survive long after his wife, who died in the afternoon. Thus four of the sufferers died within a very few hours. The other lingered on in frightful agony, and at 9 o'clock last night Mrs. Dunn was a corpse. One of those who composed the party of the previous evening was so infatuated with the liquor that he filled a bottle with it and took it to his residence in Sydenham street, Quebec suburbs. Upon hearing of this strenuous efforts were made to prevent its consumption. How far these efforts were successful it was difficult to ascertain last night. All sorts of conflicting rumors were circulating. A large number are said to have imbibed the poison in the neighborhood, and at 11 o'clock last night we were informed that five had died. This report, however, could not be substantiated on inquiry. The only reliable death we could learn of in the Quebec suburbs was that of the man above referred to, named Atkins. The death of a brother of the man Harkey was also announced, but it is possible that he was confounded with Atkins.

The other sufferers were in a very precarious condition at our latest visit. Harkey was very ill, and the young man Drennan was said to be dying. Mrs. Drennan, his mother, who also partook of the poison, is the only one likely to recover.

Quite a small history attaches to the poison itself. On the 24th inst., a bottle containing about half a gallon of vinum colchici was sent by express wagon from Messrs. Evans, Mercer & Co. to Messrs. Bourque & Co., druggists, St. Antoine street. The latter refused to accept it on the ground that the order was an error. It was returned to the carter, who in due course reported to Messrs. Evans, Mercer & Co. Thus far the matter is perfectly plain. But how it came into the possession of Flaherty is a slight mystery. The latter himself stated that he found the bottle in Alexander street, but this is an improbable story. It is currently believed that it was stolen from the wagon by Flaherty, and the man's antecedents are such as to strengthen the suspicion.

The deaths are as follows: Benjamin Thayer, William Flaherty and wife, Mrs. Harkey, Mrs. Dunn, Atkins, Harkey, brother of the one in Hermine street (doubtful). The others yet ill are Mrs. Drennan, William Drennan (reported at 12 dying), and Harkey.

A DRUMMER-BOY'S LUCK.

Samuel Bryan's Remarkable Promotion—His Trials on the Road—Reaching Japan with a Silver Quarter, He Leaves as His Imperial Majesty's Special Commissioner.

Washington (Nov. 25) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

There are many of your readers who are ignorant of the fact that the Japanese Government has established a postal service, and that it has entered into a regular postal treaty with the United States. A still larger number do not yet know what has given the ancient Empire such a glorious start in the race of progress. The story is as pleasant as it is instructive, and here it is:

With one of the Ohio regiments that passed through Washington at the beginning of the war came a drummer boy, Samuel M. Bryan, about 20 years old. He enlisted at Cadiz, the home of John A. Bingham, but after an experience of a few months he secured a discharge, obtained employment in one of the departments, and by perseverance and patience soon worked himself into a clerkship in the Sixth Auditor's office at a salary of $1,600 a year, and was placed in charge of what is known as the British Mail desk. In this position he became thoroughly acquainted with our foreign mail system, and obtained also an excellent general knowledge of postal business in all its various departments.

One day, after reading an account of the Japanese Embassy's reception at San Francisco, the thought arose in his mind that while Japan had attempted to introduce our Internal Revenue and Agricultural Bureau systems, she had as yet made no effort to establish a Postal Department. He argued that the Government which could so clearly see the advantages of system in the workings of the agricultural and revenue departments could not be blind to the importance of a plan by which the general intelligence could be most rapidly and most cheaply distributed among its people. Filled with the thought that he might be the means of conferring a lasting benefit upon Japan, while he himself might occupy a prominent position in the line of promotion to immortality, he lost no time in surveying the field and preparing for action.

His first step was to introduce himself to the Hon. Jacob A. Ambler, Member of Congress from the Seventeenth Ohio District.

"I should have gone to Mr. Bingham," said he to the Congressman; "but he is so lazy that I know he would do nothing but make promises."

From Mr. Ambler young Bryan learned that the Japanese Government had no postal service, but that, according to Minister Mori, attempts were being made to establish one. He next called upon Mr. Mori, but received no encouragement.

When Minister De Long arrived with the Japanese Embassy, Bryan obtained an introduction to him from his good friend Mr. Ambler, and, after fully explaining his plans, received from Mr. De Long assurances of his earnest cooperation. The chief men of the Embassy were delighted with the explanations of the young enthusiast, and were easily won to promise their aid in the prosecution of his enterprise. They had no authority to enter into any arrangement with him, but urged him to go at once to Japan and treat directly with the Imperial Government.

"This was flattering," said Bryan to me the other day—for you must know he was some time in Washington—"but how could I follow their advice? Without money, without moneyed friends to assist me, what could I do? Mr. De Long came to my aid with a happy suggestion. It was simply to put myself in communication with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, lay my plans before them, secure an appointment as agent for the line, and while in Japan press my scheme upon the Government."

Backed up by Minister De Long, who, on his departure for Europe, left him a letter of introduction and recommendation to be handed to the President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Bryan was appointed Purser in the branch line plying in the Eastern waters, and received a free ticket from San Francisco to Yokohama.

Leaving $300 with his wife he started for New York with $75 in his pocket. From C. P. Huntington, Vice-President of the Central Pacific, to whom he bore letters from the Postmaster-General, he received a pass over the road from Ogden to San Francisco. At Council Bluffs he purchased an army officer's ticket over the Union Pacific, for which he paid $38.50, and had just $2.50 in currency left.

On the train he met the mail clerk, who engaged him as his assistant. This made it unnecessary to use his ticket, and when he reached Ogden he sold it for $41.50. In San Francisco he obtained from a friend a letter of introduction to H. M. Miller, the chief officer of customs in Japan, and on reaching Yokohama after a pleasant passage, his cash capital amounted to 25 cents in silver.

At Yokohama he met with Mr. De Long, who advised him to go at once to Yeddo.

"I was again in pecuniary trouble," continued Mr. Bryan. "A third-class ticket to Yeddo, eighteen miles away, was only 37½ cents, but that was just 12½ cents more than I had in the world. I was not discouraged. I called upon Mr. Miller, presented my letter, and asked the loan of $25, which was given with cheerful alacrity. At Yeddo I met Mr. De Long's interpreter, by whom I was introduced to the interpreter of the Court, who arranged a meeting between myself and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. But little was done at this interview. Two weeks slipped away, and my purse was again empty. I went back to Yokohama, saw Capt. Lane, agent of the Pacific Mail Company, told him what had brought me to Japan, enlarged upon the benefits that must accrue to the Company in the event of my success, and borrowed of him 250 Mexican dollars. At the end of two months Capt. Lane advanced me $250 more, and this sum carried me through."

"Then you met with extraordinary success," said I.

"Well, yes; but I had to overcome many difficulties, as you shall learn. Aided by Mr. De Long, I was soon enabled to lay my plans before the Ministers. I found them very intelligent, quick to perceive, willing to listen and learn, and prompt to act. But now came my trials. You know every Government that is in commercial intercourse with Japan has its own mail service. Our Consuls act as Postmasters, and so do the French, British, and German Consuls. The British Consuls, who had everything their own way in Japan until the arrival of Mr. De Long, were violently opposed to me and my plans. So were our own Consuls. Whatever they could do to embarrass me and prevent action by the Government they lost no time in doing. But for this influence I should have accomplished my object in two or three months at furthest. But I succeeded at last, and to my great joy an imperial edict was issued establishing a Post-Office Department, with Mayshimi Hisaki as Postmaster-General. I was appointed his Imperial Majesty's Special Commissioner to negotiate a postal treaty with the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany, and my salary fixed at 6,000 Mexican dollars per annum, with an allowance of $300 a month for traveling expenses, railroad fare and like expenses being extra. His Majesty allowed me $500 to compensate me for the delay to which I had been subjected, and $500 more for passage money by steamer to the United States."

"How have you succeeded with the authorities at Washington?" I asked.

"Very well, indeed," was the reply. "I have negotiated a treaty with this Government which is very favorable. The rates of postage are to be 15 cents per ounce for the first year, and 12 cents thereafter. The rates will not be raised even should the subsidy paid to the Pacific Mail Company be withdrawn, each Government agreeing to pay its due proportion of the carrying expenses. The treaty has just been confirmed by the Imperial Government."

Mr. Bryan sailed for Havre on Saturday. From Havre he goes to Paris, and after negotiating a treaty with France he visits Berlin and London. He expects to accomplish his mission and return to the United States by next July. When he comes back he will have the dies for the Japanese stamps engraved, and purchase a large quantity of bags and bagging, and other material needed in the mail service. He has an assistant at $5,000 a year, and two clerks at $2,500 each to travel with him. While Mayshimi Hisaki is nominally Postmaster-General of Japan, Bryan is the real head of the department. It was at Bryan's suggestion that Mayshimi Hisaki was raised from an inferior clerkship in the Finance Department to the position he now occupies, and the grateful chief is the young American's most devoted friend.

Japan has never had what could be called a postal service. There was a sort of postal express through different parts of the island, but it did not meet the requirements of the people. The Government is now for the first time having surveys made, with the view of establishing post-roads, and the work, Mr. Bryan thinks, will be finished before his return.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The First Battle—Capture of Essecomew—Three Towns Destroyed—Rout of the Savages—Rumored Intention of the Ashantees to Attack Cape Coast Castle.

The following news has been received in London:

CAPE COAST CASTLE, Oct. 27.—Five villages, harboring Ashantees, have been destroyed. Our loss is two killed and twenty-four wounded. An attack on the enemy's camp is in progress today. The Ashantee retreat is cut off. Our forces, after thirteen days' successful bush-fighting, have destroyed four villages. The operations were conducted with secrecy, and a complete surprise was effected. Col. Macneil and Privates Walsh and Broderick are severely wounded. Capts. Freemantle and Forbes, and a seaman, Howard, with twenty negroes, were slightly wounded, and two negroes were killed. The Ashantees are attempting to withdraw, carrying prisoners and plunder across the Prah. At midnight on the 13th 163 marines from the Simoom, sixty-five West Indian privates from the shore, Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff embarked on board Her Majesty's ships Barracouta and Decoy, and proceeded to Elmina under cover of night. This body of men, reinforced by forty-six officers and men of the Barracouta, landed at Elmina, where they were joined by a party of 126 Houssas. The Ashantees of the towns of Ampenee, Akimfoo Amquana (on the coast), and Ashaman Assamou (inland), having frequently harbored and supplied the Ashantees with arms, etc., were the ones proceeded against,—a large body of Ashantees being reported to be in the vicinity of these towns. A party of men from the Barracouta garrisoned Forts William and St. Jago at Elmina, the Simoom's men and batteries of the Naval Brigade garrisoning Cape Coast Castle and its forts. The Argus and Decoy moved up the coast and anchored off the Cossel Reefs, the steam launch of the Barracouta and the paddle-box boats of the Argus going inside of the reefs, from whence their guns were fired with great effect. On the three first-named towns at 8 a. m. on the 14th, the Argus opened fire at 2,000 yards range. Immediately on landing the expedition on shore marched off about four miles and a half in a northeast direction, exchanging fire with the enemy as they went. The field-guns having been got into position under a smart fire, most of the casualties happened here. The town of Essecomew, Essumbuno on the new map (more properly Essamon), was taken and destroyed. The enemy were in large numbers in the bushes. Their loss must have been considerable, but the bush was so thick that little could be seen of them. That town having been destroyed, the expedition struck off at right angles for the westward, for the coast at Ampenee and Akimfoo, and, taking the enemy there in the rear, drove them towards the sea. The Argus and Decoy landed their crews, sheltered under the reefs (and under cover of their ship's fire), thus forming a second naval brigade. The whole force closing in, the enemy was routed with great loss, but the numbers of their killed are not known. The places being destroyed, the General, Capt. Freemantle, and staff embarked on board the Decoy and proceeded to Cape Coast Castle, the naval brigade and army marching back to Elmina. The naval brigade and marines being all (except wounded) embarked before midnight, the Argus returned to Elmina, the Barracouta to Cape Coast Castle. The naval brigade is ready to land at the first signal. The steamer Warree has arrived and gone on to the Volta, where Capt. Glover's expedition is getting into splendid condition. The report that the Ashantees had broken up their camp at Mempon and commenced to retreat has caused considerable excitement here. On the morning of the 26th Sir Garnet Wolseley marched out with the marines and a naval brigade, with the intention of cutting off the retreat of the Ashantees. His destination was understood to be Dunquah. According, however, to another report, the Ashantees have advanced, and are within a few miles of the town, while Sir Garnet Wolseley has reached Accraful. All the troops from Elmina and Cape Coast are in the bush, and severe fighting is hourly expected.

Intelligence had reached Accra at the beginning of October that the King of Ashantee had assembled all his fighting-men, and was marching with an army straight on Cape Coast Castle. Another army was advancing through the Akim country on the Cheble. A third army follows that of the King as a reserve. If this information is correct, all the arrangements for Capt. Glover's advance from the Volta will be upset. Cape Coast Castle itself is almost unprotected, most of the West Indian troops being absent on detachment at the various forts on the coast, while, as to the Fantees, they are almost useless as auxiliaries, having been thoroughly cowed by a succession of defeats.

LAND-LOOKING.

A Business Peculiar to the Pineries—Notes of How It is Done—Rest for the Woods this Winter.

From the Bay City (Mich.) Chronicle.

The land-looker is a man who is found only in the great lumber districts. He has a business unlike any with which the public is familiar, and not unfrequently he is as peculiar as his calling. His designation itself is a misnomer, for he looks not so much for or at the land as for the pine which may be on it. Hunting up pine tracts is his business, and, as may be imagined, it takes him constantly beyond the bounds of civilization. His outfit is simple, but his knowledge of the woods is profound, and not soon to be acquired. In the employ of some capitalist he starts off into the wilderness, and though, he may wander for days through trackless solitudes, he always knows the very section of land he is upon. By long experience, he can tell, walking across a section from side to side, or from corner to corner, as may be necessary from the lay of the land to determine the point he is after, about how much pine it will cut, and the per cent of upper qualities of lumber to be counted on from its product. The various conditions of lumbering on a given section, nearness to rafting streams, etc., and many other points, enter into his observations. From his reports the capitalist buys the land with as much confidence in its value for lumbering as he would have in the worth of a horse whose paces he could try before investing in him. The land-looker's notes are thus frequently exceedingly valuable, worth thousands of dollars to the man who has the means to take advantage of the information they contain.

The land-looker is taking a rest this winter, and giving the woods a rest. The number of capitalists who are anxious to buy even the choicest "forties" is exceedingly small just now. Money is to scarce and the future too uncertain, while the necessities of the present are too pressing to allow much attention to operations in pine land. Anything less than a gold mine which would yield double eagles, ready coined and with no attending expense of mining, would fail to attract just now. The lucky ones who hold valuable pine tracts know they have a safe thing and a good one, and are content not to tempt fortune further by extending operations in these uncertain times. The land-looker is therefore spending his time in the cities and towns hereabouts, and as a general thing he contrives to get it off his hands with tolerable success in the way of enjoying it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A blonde woman is considered a fright in Russia.

—A Maryland man wouldn't stop smoking for the sake of marrying a girl worth $50,000.

—The Shoshones oath is: "The sun sees me; the earth hears me; I will not lie."

—An Iowa widow wouldn't sell 2,300 pounds of wool during the war as she wanted $2 per pound, and she has it in the barn yet.

—An Indiana Judge has decided that a woman has a right to cuff her hired girl for leaving an outside door open.

—A pin swallowed a year ago by a young lady in Franklin, Kan., lately came out through her left eye, entirely destroying the sight.

—The 400 girls at Vassar College are obliged to rise at 5 o'clock in the morning, and are not allowed to have beaux except in the presence of three old ladies.

—The "deportment" Professor of a Connecticut female seminary insists that the public shall not be allowed to intrude while the young ladies indulge in their harmless game of leap-frog.

—The people of Omaha are variously and pleasantly alluded to by outsiders as "Omahogs," "Omahoeses," and "Omahorribles."

—A member of the St. Paul City Council, believing that towns should dispense with such luxuries as parks these hard times, moved, the other day, that the city sell out a $100,000 plot recently purchased for a park, and the matter is now pending.

—The position of medical adviser to the tribe of Tulare Indians in California is vacant. The late incumbent had intrusted to his care a number of sick Indians, all of whom, unfortunately, died, upon which a grand council was held, and the medicine-man was condemned to death and promptly executed.

—The Rev. Celia Burleigh says of the prevailing style of feminine attire: "Woman was originally created a biped, and the Creator doubtless intended her to remain a biped; but at present, thanks to her swinging, trailing, cumbrous dress, woman is forced to make use of her hands in locomoting through any narrow passage-way, up or down-stairs, and so virtually reduced to a quadruped."

—In some fields near Doncaster, Eng., the following warning is posted: "Remember the Sabbath to keep it holy. Beware, my friends, your names are known; if you trespass on these fields, or touch my rabbits, you will be prosecuted according to law." Here follows the name of a clergyman—one of the richest in the district.

—An academy to extend higher education to females was opened in Elsinfers on the 22d of September. Already ninety-three ladies have entered the institution. The branches there to be taught are the following: Universal history, history of Finland, Finnish language, Swedish grammar, history of literature, religion and church history, psychology, physics, popular physiology, hygiene, and mathematics.

—An English railway company derives a handsome income from the forgetfulness of its passengers. At a recent sale of unclaimed property which had accumulated during the past year there were sold 11,035 umbrellas, 1,156 sunshades, and 312 walking-sticks, not to mention various articles of clothing.

—Lobsters are now cultivated in a salt water pond on the New England coast. The pond covers thirty acres, and is so arranged that the water is partly changed at each tide. The food supply consists of refuse from the Boston fish markets, and during the first year 15,000 marketable lobsters were sold.

—A Mexican Congressman is said to have discovered a new and ingenious way for floating railroad bonds. He has introduced into the Mexican Congress a law which makes every citizen between 18 and 45 liable to military duty, and to be drafted into the army; but among the classes excepted are all persons owning one or more shares in a national railroad.

—A convention of the advocates of an air-line railroad route from the cities of the Northwest, via Cumberland Gap, Ashville, N. C., and Columbia, S. C., to Charleston, is to be held in the last-named city on the 11th inst., under the auspices of its Chamber of Commerce. The representative railroad men of South Carolina will be present, and invitations have been extended to leading railroad and business men throughout the West.

—A French medical writer has examined 900 cases of suicide, and deduces therefrom the following conclusions: Philosophical or premeditated suicide is accomplished usually during the night or a little before daybreak; accidental suicide, on the contrary, during the day, because then the exciting cause appears. The manner also varies with the age. In early youth it is usually by hanging; this, during manhood, is abandoned for the use of firearms; and as the bodily vigor declines in old age, the method by hanging is again adopted.

—A Pennsylvania farmer is also an auctioneer. He is likewise a Professor of music, and runs four singing schools with an aggregate of 200 pupils. He is also married.

—A cork manufacturer was recently summoned in London for the recovery of a debt, when he said that all the cork used in the metropolis came from that portion of Spain which was held at the present moment by the Carlists; and since the war the cork manufacturers of the United Kingdom had been utterly ruined in their business. There was no hope of a change until the termination of the war. Within the past few days the price of cork has advanced 10 per cent., and was likely to increase rather than diminish. He himself had to discharge all his hands and take to journey-work.

—The Gas Committee of the Fort Wayne Common Council, who went to Cleveland to see how naphtha answered the purpose of a street illuminator, were so well pleased that they resolved to introduce it into Fort Wayne rather than pay the exorbitant price demanded by the Gas Company for gas. They contracted for a sufficient number of lamps to light the city, and a few over, for $1,450, and they will be put up within thirty days. The contract with the Gas Company has expired, and the streets will remain in darkness till the lamps are put up. Cleveland has lighted a number of back streets with naphtha for some years, at a cost of $27 a lamp per year. They give great satisfaction.

—The country is full, not only of patent-right peddlers, but those who go around frightening farmers into paying for using gates and harrows; and now they are in this State threatening to prosecute all who are using three-horse doubletrees. One in Benton County is demanding $5 of each man, and a correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* says hundreds have paid this. It is said there is an organization of them, and they propose to visit every neighborhood in the State. They say it is a paying business, as they find many green ones.—*Burlington (Ia.) Hawk Eye.*

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good local demand; XX, $6.00; XXX, $6.50@7.50; family, $8.95. Corn quiet at 75c. Oats easy at 55@57c.

BRAN—Steady at $1.00.

HAY—Dull; prime, $24.00; choice, $27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $14.62½. Dry-salt shoulders quiet at 6⅛c; clear sides, 7⅛c. Bacon in better demand and firmer at 6⅞@6¾@7⅛@8@8½@8¾c. Choice hams scarce; old, 10@12c. Lard, choice refined scarce and firm; tierce, 8@8½c; keg, 9½@10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull and drooping; common, 5¼c; good to fair, 7@7⅛c; prime to choice, 8@8½c. Molasses firm; centrifugal, 30@35c; fair, 48@49c; prime to choice, 55@56c.

WHISKY—Dull at 94@95c for Cincinnati.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 500; shipments, 300. The market is lifeless, and prices are nominally unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,800. The market is firm and active. The weather is cold and wintry, and packing operations are brisk. Sales, 3,000, mostly at $3.75. The extreme range is $3.70@3.80.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 3.—Crude petroleum in good demand at 75@87c; refined quiet at 13c.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Helmbold's Buchu

Is the only reliable remedy for diseases of the urinary organs. Take no other. [illegible] quacks and imitators [illegible]. We are glad [illegible] Dr. Helmbold [illegible] ture of [illegible] remedy for d[illegible]. There are [illegible] Genuine [illegible] JOHN F. HENRY, Sole Agent.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and [illegible] of mercury, [illegible] act directly [illegible] state of that [illegible] Indigestion, [illegible] all succumb [illegible] For sale by all [illegible]

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

Either special or general, with capital of $50,000 to $100,000, [illegible] house of this [illegible] Million Dollars [illegible] margin for [illegible] The house [illegible] will readily [illegible] examination. [illegible] present capital [illegible] portunity [illegible] parties will [illegible] application. [illegible] MARBLE, Room 3, No. 104 and 106 LaSalle-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3.

The money market continues to show signs of an increasing supply of funds, both East and West. In this city, the relaxation in the money market has been quite perceptible in the last few days. To-day and yesterday, the pork-packers were not checking so heavily as previous to the present thaw and rain. This has made business somewhat dull at the banks.

New York exchange is getting very plenty, and is quotable at par for sales between banks.

Perhaps the most prominent feature in which the message of the President and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury agree is in favoring

AN EXPANSION OF BANK CURRENCY.

Secretary Richardson only recommends in a general way, that the National Banks be permitted to increase their note circulation to a limited extent on the deposit of United States bonds, on the condition that the banks depositing the bonds shall forego the interest on them while so deposited as security for circulation. It is presumed from the context that the Secretary means that any National Bank may deposit United States bonds and receive from the Treasurer of the United States an advance, or a loan, of its (the banks) own notes, to an amount equal to the par value of the bonds, and for which loan the bank is to pay a rate of interest equal to the interest on the bonds.

The President, however, elaborates this idea, and recommends a lower rate of interest (4 per cent) for the loan to the banks. He favors an increase of National Bank circulation to a maximum of 40 per cent on the present $354,000,000; an increase of say $140,000,000, if the banks and the people want it, and are willing to deposit United States bonds to secure it, and will pay 4 per cent interest for the loan. If the President's scheme were authorized by law, it would lead to some confusion in the respect that the Treasury would then be issuing circulation to the National Banks on two different plans, viz.: the present one, of 90 per cent of circulating notes to the par value of bonds, and the new plan on which 100 per cent of circulation would be issued on the par value of the bonds, coupled with the stipulation that the banks should, in the latter case, forego 4 per cent of the interest on the bonds deposited. Inasmuch as it is now admitted on all sides, that the banks do not make more than 3 per cent profit on the whole transaction of depositing United States bonds and getting 90 per cent of circulation on them, it becomes a question, whether the difference between 90 per cent and 100 per cent of circulating notes received by the banks would be worth paying 4 per cent interest on the whole 100 per cent of circulating notes received. It must be remembered that the Government tax on National Bank circulation is 1 per cent, and that the market value of the bonds is from 15 to 20 per cent more than par, and that even if 100 per cent of circulating notes were issued to the banks on the United States bonds deposited by them, they lose the interest on this 15 or 20 per cent of capital invested in bonds. If the banks were required to hold a reserve of legal-tender notes against this additional circulation issued to them on the President's plan, the currency thus acquired would cost nearly 6 per cent, or nearly as much as the whole interest on the bonds.

The whole proposition then resolves itself into the question of whether the owners of United States bonds desire currency to the par value of the bonds in preference to the bonds. There is no time, even when currency is scarcest, when United States bonds would not sell for more than par in currency in the market. We are inclined to the belief that even if the legal requirement for a reserve of legal-tender notes to be held by the banks against their outstanding circulation were repealed, this privilege of getting 100 per cent of circulation by the payment of 4 per cent interest would be

NO INDUCEMENT TO THE BANKS TO EXPAND

by taking out additional circulation on the President's plan, and, if not on his, certainly not on Secretary Richardson's plan, which requires that they should pay 5 or 6 per cent interest for this advance of their own notes.

The President, however, as mentioned above, is in favor of expansion of the bank currency, and the language of his message shows that he is at least not opposed to

"FREE BANKING,"

and that he means by this simply the removal of the legal limitation to the aggregate amount of National Bank circulation, thus permitting all National Banks, in all parts of the country, to issue just as much circulation as they may desire, provided only that they deposit bonds to secure it as now. He recommends, however, that the banks be

"FORCED INTO RESUMPTION,"

even if it be "only in legal-tender notes." It seems to us that the President overlooks the fact that to make "resumption" or redemption of National Bank notes operative, there must be *some inducement* for the holders of the bank notes to present them for redemption. Unless greenbacks are made available for some purpose for which National Bank notes can not be used, there is no inducement to exchange the latter for the former. As long as the greenbacks are so abundant in proportion to bank notes that there is no scarcity of legal-tenders to hold as bank reserves, they are not any more desirable than bank notes, and there is no inducement to present bank notes for redemption in greenbacks. To force the banks into swapping greenbacks for bank notes, under such circumstances, would be unnecessary labor and expense without any compensating good.

There are, however, several ways in which the banks can be forced into legitimate resumption: *First*, by the Government adopting a policy that will appreciate the value of its notes; by redeeming them in specie or by making them fundable into interest-bearing bonds. *Second*, by permitting the increase of National Bank notes to an extent that shall make greenbacks relatively so scarce that the banks will find it difficult to get enough to hold as legal reserves. Either of these methods would soon cause the legal tenders to appreciate to par with specie, and no matter how much bank circulation there was outstanding it would also be worth par in specie because redeemable in specie or legal tenders, and this redemption secured by the deposit of United States bonds.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117⅛	117⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110⅞	111⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '64	111⅛	112 @112⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '65	111⅝	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	115⅞	116⅛@116⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	117⅛	117⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	116⅛	116⅝
10-40s	109⅝	110⅛
U. S. 5s (new issue)	109⅛	109⅝
U. S. currency 6s	109⅝	110 @110⅛
Gold (full weight)	108⅛	109
Gold coupons	108⅛	109
Eastern exchange (counter rates)	....	Par.
Gold exchange	....	109⅛
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	108⅛@109⅛

Sterling, 108⅛.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Money closed at 6 and 7, after loaning at 1-64 per diem.

Sterling was firm at 8 per cent for 60 day, and 9c for sight.

The customs receipts were $228,000.

Gold closed at 109, after selling at 108⅞@109⅛.

Loans were at 7, 7 gold, 1-32, and 3-64 for carrying.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $572,000. The clearings were $28,000,000.

Governments closed strong at the highest prices of the day.

State bonds were dull but strong.

Stocks were active throughout the day, and prices advanced from ⅛ to 4⅛ per cent. In closing dealings, there was a reaction of from ⅛ to 1 per cent, the market closing barely steady. Business was well distributed. The greatest advance was in Pacific Mail. The strongest stocks outside of Pacific Mail were Western Union, Union Pacific, New York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Northwestern, and Ohios. The sales of stock between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 136,500 shares, of which 44,000 were Western Union, 36,000 Union Pacific, 23,000 Pacific Mail, 8,500 Ohios, 9,000 New York Central, 18,500 Lake Shore, 4,500 Rock Island, 7,000 Northwestern, 10,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and 6,500 Wabash.

A meeting for the purpose of influencing the Government to reimburse moneys paid as taxes on borrowed money taxed as capital, was held yesterday in the Governor's room of the Stock Exchange, and action was taken to secure their claims.

The Chamber of Commerce, in special session, adopted the majority report of the Committee on National Finance, advocating a speedy resumption of specie payment.

Sterling exchange, 108⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118⅛	Coupons, '67	117⅛
Coupons, '62	111	Coupons, '68	116⅛
Coupons, '64	112	New 5s	109⅛
Coupons, '65	112	10-40s	110
Coupons, '65 (new)	116	Currency 6s	109⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	90	Virginias, old	61
Tennessees, old	74	North Carolinas, old	22⅛
Tennessees, new	74	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	59½	St. Paul pfd	59
Western Union	70½	Wabash	47⅜
Quicksilver	21½	Wabash pfd	62
Adams Express	85½	Ft. Wayne	88⅛
Wells Fargo	65	Terre Haute	6
American Express	60	Terre Haute pfd	21
United States Ex.	63	Chicago & Alton	97
Pacific Mail	38⅝	Chicago & Alton pfd	102
New York Central	93⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	27⅜
Erie	46⅛	C., C. & C.	72
Erie pfd	69	C., B. & Q.	93⅛
Harlem	117⅛	Lake Shore	72⅛
Harlem pfd	115	Indiana Central	25⅛
Michigan Central	73	Illinois Central	97⅛
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	82	Union Pacific stock	27⅜
Northwestern	49⅛	Union Pacific bonds	80⅛
Northwestern pfd	70⅛	Central Pacific bonds	91⅛
Rock Island	94⅛	Del., Lack. & West	97⅛
N. J. Central	96⅛	B., H. & Erie	2⅛
St. Paul	36⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Dec. 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

Myrick av, 334 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 20 ft to alley, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $8,000.

State st, 150 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $7,000.

Fake st, 382⅛ ft n of Lyman st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $675.

Fifteen lots in Block 11 of Wright & Webster's n e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Nov. 21; consideration, $6,000.

West Monroe st, n e corner of Oakley st, s f, undivided ½ of 33x125 ft, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $1,897.

Undivided ½ of e ½ s of Monroe st of the above lot, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $1,897.

Edward st, 268 ft s of Webster av, w f, 22x84 ft, dated Oct. 13; consideration, $325.

North Clark st, 80 ft s of Superior st, w f, 4x110 ft, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $1,650.

West Madison st, bet Ashland av and Paulina st, n f, 20 ft to alley, dated Dec. 3; consideration, $11,000.

Lot 29, in Block 1, Holstein, dated Dec. 3; consideration, $400.

West Washington st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 60 ft to alley, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $12,000.

Sixteenth st, 140⅛ ft w of Indiana av, s f, 20⅛x60 ft, dated Nov. 28; consideration, $11,100.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 18 and w ½ Lot 19, in Rosenmerkel's Lot 31, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Nov. 24; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 47 and 48, in Block 12, of e ½ s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated April 26; consideration, $300.

Lots 13 and 14, in Block 21, Hyde Park, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $8,000.

Lots 45 to 48 and 53 to 60, in Averell's s e ¼ s e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $25,497.

Lots 37 to 44 and 49 to 52, in same sub-division, dated Nov. 22 consideration, $26,000.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec 3.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	13,881	5,941	9,805	4,782
Wheat, bu	180,440	60,830	65,054	15,040
Corn, bu	24,275	33,440	9,648	3,152
Oats, bu	29,527	23,740	12,575	9,542
Rye, bu	2,730	1,790	399	1,934
Barley, bu	18,000	26,330	13,859	6,500
Grass seed, lbs	62,380	36,840	....	26,938
Flax seed, lbs	36,000	....	....	32,940
Broom-corn, lbs	....	34,120	19,824	38,270
Cured meats, lbs	364,400	572,000	1935,398	1125,376
Beef, brls	120	....	150	200
Pork, brls	210	....	954	3,875
Lard, lbs	267,560	13,105	1157,589	644,880
Tallow, lbs	60,030	21,830	33,300	71,100
Butter, lbs	93,525	70,250	47,884	37,611
Dressed hogs, No.	725	47	861	652
Live hogs, No.	40,173	27,441	8,875	3,575
Cattle, No.	2,626	3,971	988	864
Sheep, No.	292	1,138	....	854
Hides, lbs	249,035	130,652	161,221	160,316
Highwines, brls	100	6	156	729
Wool, lbs	55,594	88,760	18,010	210,412
Potatoes, bu	21,413	85	720	....
Lumber, m feet	244	715	1,164	1,428
Shingles, m	320	220	332	1,525
Lath, m	....	85	69	84
Salt, brls	5,862	5,406	2,330	1,008

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,867 bu wheat; 5,966 bu corn; 657 bu oats; 312 bu rye; 816 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 246 cars wheat; 72 cars corn; 24 cars oats; 13 cars rye; 25 cars barley. Total, 380 cars, or 140,000 bu.

Our remarks a day or two ago about the failure of an operator in wheat are claimed to be unjust. We indicated that the claim that his being short for St. Louis parties was unfounded, and are now assured that he was not short for any one in Chicago. It seems that the gentleman who was thought to have been his principal in trading only lent him a few thousand dollars to help him over a tight place.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, and again easier, though weak during only a portion of the session. The weather was miserable—enough to take the stiffness out of anything except the thermometer, and the reports from other points were not encouraging to holders. But the local feeling was strong enough to bear up under all these influences after the first burst of weakness. The receipts were small, except in wheat and hogs, which tended to prevent any great downward movement.

Dry goods were distributed to a fair extent, orders being numerous, and liberal in the amounts called for. Prices were without further change, and may now be considered steady and firm. Groceries continue to meet with a good demand at very full prices. Sugars are still somewhat unsettled and easy, but for coffees, sirups, rice, spices, and most other lines, the market presented a firm tone. In the canned goods market there were no new developments. Sales were small, but full prices were being realized, the moderate character of the stocks imparting a confident feeling to holders. Butter and cheese continue quiet at about former quotations. Dried fruits were reported fairly active and firm. Fish met with a good inquiry at unchanged but firm prices. In the leather, pig-iron, paints, tobacco, coal, and wood markets, there were no new features to note.

The lumber market was quiet and unchanged. The trade in iron, metals, and nails continues light, and prices are not particularly strong, except for metals, which are very firm, tin-plate especially, having already advanced 50c in New York. Horse-shoe and common plate iron are quoted ½c lower. Nails are sold at $4.37½ rates. Building materials are very dull. Cooperage is firm, more especially packers' goods and all kinds of stock. Lard tierces advanced, selling at $1.90. The demand for wool is improving, and the feeling is one of firmness. No changes in hops or broom-corn were reported. Hay continues dull and weak. There was more trading in clover and timothy seeds, and both were firm, the latter at a slight advance. Other seeds were steady. The receipts of potatoes were larger, and car lots were a trifle lower. Poultry and game are still in excessive supply and nearly unsalable at any price.

Highwines were in better demand, and advanced ½c, being reported firmer in New York towards the close. There were buyers at 89½c all through the session, and firm holders at 90c. Near 1 o'clock buyers advanced their views, and sales were reported of 150 brls at 90c per gallon. Stocks are light, and but few wines are being made, as most of our distillery capacity is engaged in the production of alcohol on orders for export to Europe.

Dressed hogs were dull and nominal. The receipts of yesterday were small,—only 725 head,—and these were mostly disposed of on the street. On 'Change there was no disposition to take hold, the weather being decidedly unfavorable to shipment, as lots forwarded now would probably spoil on the way. The reported sales only included 63 head at $4.80, and 27 head at $4.70 per 100 lbs.

Provisions were moderately active, and irregular, averaging a shade lower than yesterday. The hog market was early reported flat, packers refusing to buy, because the weather was too warm to permit the handling of green meats. This weakened product, and pork fell off 10@15c per brl on the February option, which was the principal thing traded in. Soon, however, it became known that several of the houses were shutting down on killing, and then pork operators began to reason that it is not improbable that the present warm spell will continue during the great part of the present month, as the cold weather set in too early to be continuous. This would, of course, involve a lessened supply of product that might make it hot for the shorts. They pressed forward to fill in, and the increased demand brought back the market to yesterday's figures, and then to about 15c advance at the close. Other products were slow, but exhibited very little change in prices, not being much wanted, while holders evinced no disposition to concede in order to induce purchasers to take hold. It is reported that several English orders for meats have been withdrawn or modified. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash, or seller December, $13.10@13.15; do seller January, $13.60@13.65; do seller February, $14.00@14.05; prime mess pork, $11.75@12.00; extra prime do, $9.75@10.00. Lard, cash or seller December, $7.35@7.40; do seller January, $7.65@7.70; do seller February, $7.87½@7.90. Green hams at 7½@8c; sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Green shoulders at 4⅛c; rough sides, 5⅛c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅛c; do short clear, 6c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 4⅜@4½c for shoulders, 6⅛c for short ribs and long clear, and 6⅛c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 4⅜c; do Cumberlands, 6⅜c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅛@6⅜c; do short clear, 6⅜c; do long cut hams, 7⅜@8c. Meats, seller January, about ⅛@⅜c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $20.00@21.00. City tallow, 6⅛@6⅜c; grease quotable at 4@6c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork (new) cash or seller the month at $13.15; 500 brls do at $13.12½; 500 brls do at $13.10; 250 brls do at $13.05; 1,250 brls do at $13.00; 250 brls do seller February at $14.05; 500 brls do at $14.00; 2,250 brls do at $13.90; 500 brls do at $13.85; 500 brls do at $13.80; 3,250 brls do at $13.75; 1,350 tcs lard at 7⅜c; 250 tcs do seller January at $7.70; 250 tcs do seller February at 7⅞c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4⅛c; 70 boxes do at 4⅜c; 100,000 lbs short ribs, seller February, at 7c; 20,000 lbs short clear at 6⅛c; 2,500 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 7⅛c; 1,500 pcs do at 7⅜c.

Flour was rather more active and generally quoted a shade easier, at yesterday's range of prices. There was a moderate demand for export, and a few buyers asked concessions, but the principal dealers had not enough on hand to make them anxious to accept these offers. Some have sold considerably ahead, and are anxiously watching for the receipt of flour with which to fill their contracts. Rye flour was firmer, and bran lower. Sales were reported of 750 brls white winter extras on private terms; 500 brls spring extras at $5.90; 100 brls do at $5.75; 65 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.25; 35 brls do at $4.50; 90 brls do at $4.30; 1,000 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye at $4.62½; 300 brls do on private terms; 50 brls buckwheat at $8.75. Total, 3,290 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $10.50 on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.50	@ 7.50
Choice do	8.00	@ 9.00
Red winters	5.75	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.75	@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.75	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.25
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.25	@ 4.00
Common do	2.50	@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.50	@ 4.65
Buckwheat do	8.25	@ 9.25
Bran	10.50	@11.00

Wheat was less active and more irregular at an average of about 1c below the prices of yesterday, the greatest decline being in cash lots. Liverpool was early reported dull, and New York was in the same condition, the latter fact being also partially due to the warmer weather, which threatened to reopen the Erie Canal and allow the wheat now afloat to wend its devious way to the seaboard. Our receipts are also on the increase; but it would seem that some of them are simply grain that is passing through this city from Milwaukee, in which case the same grain being reported shipped, our own shipments are down to a very low ebb. There is probably an error in the figures somewhere, which can only be corrected by the report of grain in store at the close of the week. Outside of this, however, our receipts are somewhat on the increase, though not enough to cause trouble to holders, if the present good demand should continue. About all the December options have been settled up, and cash wheat now commands a premium of 1c per bu on seller the month, showing that the demand for shipment is fully equal to the daily supply; and if this weather should continue for a couple of weeks, the country deliveries would be almost suspended. Seller January, which was the principal option, opened at $1.08, declined to $1.07¼, rose to $1.07½, receded to $1.06¾, and advanced to $1.08¼, closing at $1.08. Seller the month sold at $1.05@1.07, closing at $1.06¼; the difference between the two having diminished to 1¾c. Seller February sold at $1.09½@1.10½. Cash No. 2 spring sold early at $1.05¾, and advanced to $1.07 at the close. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.10@1.10½, and there was scarcely any preference for Northwestern receipts. No. 3 spring closed at $1.02, and rejected do at 98c. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.10½; 1,600 bu do at $1.10; 800 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.10½; 1,600 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu No. 2 at $1.07; 33,800 bu do at $1.06½; 15,600 bu do at $1.06¼; 22,200 bu do at $1.06; 26,800 bu do at $1.05¾; 7,000 bu Northwestern No. 1 at $1.07; 1,600 bu do at $1.06¾; 4,800 bu do at $1.06½; 1,600 bu do at $1.06¼; 2,400 bu do at $1.06; 2,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.02; 1,200 bu do at $1.01; 2,000 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu rejected at 98c; 400 bu by sample at $1.17; 400 bu do at $1.15 delivered. Total, 134,400 bu.

Corn was less active and irregular, averaging 1c lower than yesterday, the general feeling being dictated by the tone of the wheat market. There was the same expectation in regard to the unlocking of the Erie Canal, but the receipts continue so small as to give no alarm to the holders of the cash corn now here, or to the parties who are long on options, especially while the present weather continues. There was a light demand for shipment to-day, and some for this month's deliveries; but the inquiry was chiefly for future deliveries, the market being almost entirely speculative. Towards the close the market turned upward, and reached a point higher than at the opening, the chief exciting cause of the movement apparently being the report that the thermometer at St. Paul was below zero, which indicates a cold snap traveling this way. This overbore the effect of the last dispatch from New York, where corn was quoted dull. Seller January opened at 46c, declined to 45½c, and advanced to 46⅛c, closing at 46⅛c. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 44½@45½c, with little or no discrimination in favor of fresh receipts, closing at 45½c. Other options were neglected, and rejected was dull and little better than nominal. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 45½c; 12,400 bu do at 45⅜c; 20,000 bu do at 45⅛c; 7,400 bu do at 45c; 5,000 bu do at 44⅞c; 23,000 bu do at 44¾c; 12,800 bu do at 44⅝c; 5,800 bu do at 44½c; 800 bu rejected at 43¼c. Total, 107,200 bu.

Oats were more active, and averaged ½c lower, though the market was firm at yesterday's range except just at the opening, when a large lot was offered with intent to bear the market, and taken, much to the surprise of the party who offered to sell it, as he afterwards paid ½c more. The market is strong under small receipts, and light stocks in store, the greater part of which are understood to be held by one firm for shipment. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 34¾@35⅛c, both closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu No. 2 at 35c; 17,400 bu do at 34¾c; 16,000 bu do at 34½c; 5,000 bu do at 34¼c; 25,000 bu do at 34c; 600 bu do at 33¾c; 600 bu rejected at 32½c. Total, 67,600 bu.

Rye was active and firm at the outside price of yesterday; sales being reported of 12,400 bu No. 2 at 73c, at which figure the market closed firm. There was no demand for other grades.

Barley was less active than yesterday, and lower, the extraordinary advance then being due to a squeeze on the settlement of a few December shorts. The market was firm at yesterday's medium prices, with less demand, at $1.45@1.50, closing at the outside. No. 3 was irregular at $1.04@1.10, closing at the outside for receipts in houses not discriminated against. Rejected was quiet and steady at 88c; quotable at 90c asked at the close. No. 2 seller the month sold at $1.45@1.50. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at $1.50; 1,600 bu do at $1.49; 6,200 bu do at $1.48; 4,400 bu do at $1.46; 5,000 bu do at $1.45; 400 bu No. 3 at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.06; 800 bu do at $1.05; 3,600 bu do at $1.04; 400 bu rejected at 88c; 400 bu by sample at $1.40; 800 bu do at $1.30; 800 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.10; 800 bu do at $1.00 on track. Total, 36,000 bu.

WOOL.

The Boston *Shipping List* says:

The demand for domestic wool has again been quite active, and the sales do not fall much short of the large transactions of last week. Were it not for the advanced views of holders, but very little fleece wool would be left. Prices have advanced 3@5c ℘ lb from the lowest point on fleeces, and holders have become indifferent about selling even at this advance, as there is now a very confident feeling that a better and higher market is only a question of time.

The improvement in other wools has not been so marked as on fleeces, but it will be seen that pulled wool continues to move off quite freely, and cheap lots are now difficult to find.

The stock of delaine and combing fleece has been materially reduced by the purchases of the past two weeks. The stock recently held by the Manchester mills has nearly all been sold, at prices understood to range from 50@52½c for domestic up to 55c for Canada, the sales of the latter including 92,000 lbs. As the mills that use this grade of wool are now very well supplied, there is no pressing demand, but stocks are so much reduced holders are firmer, and a better feeling prevails. The bulk of the stock of combing and delaine fleece, both Canada and domestic, is now in the hands of manufacturers, and, with about seven months before a new clip is available, it is evident that this grade will be very scarce before the year closes.

California wool attracts but very little attention, as the stock of this description is not looked upon as desirable. There is very little choice spring left, but the market is well supplied with fall, and for the best lots of this description 27c is about the outside figure.

BRITISH COAL.

Saward's *Coal Circular* gives the following:

We give below the statistics of the coal production in the Kingdom of Great Britain. Each district for the two years 1871 and 1872, and also the details of the number of men employed, the accidents, and the loss of life in each district for the year 1872:

District.	1871.	1873.
1	12,530,000	13,010,000
2	17,946,000	17,395,000
3	7,575,890	9,363,256
4	8,775,000	9,000,000
5	12,801,260	14,576,000
6	9,252,980	10,637,100
7	6,500,000	6,327,188
8	10,500,000	10,550,000
9	7,000,000	7,000,000
10	8,120,000	10,121,720
11	8,883,926	9,046,814
12	6,654,365	6,336,795
Total	117,439,251	123,393,853

The following is the distribution of districts: 1. Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham. 2. South Durham. 3. North and East Lancashire. 4. West Lancashire and North Wales. 5. Yorkshire. 6. Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwick. 7. North Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire. 8. South Staffordshire and Worcestershire. 9. Monmouth, Gloucester, Somerset, and Devon. 10. South Wales. 11. Eastern District of Scotland. 12. Western District of Scotland.

No. of collieries, 3,016; males employed, 418,088; separate fatal accidents, 894; lives lost, 1,060.

THE CORN OUTLOOK.

ONARGA, Ill., Dec. 1, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I wish to convey, through the columns of your valuable paper, my compliments to "Grand Rapids" and the Michigan corn speculators, hoping that they have profited by the recent rise in corn, though I fear, from what I could learn, that they were "short" instead of long, and if so, probably got hurt some, notwithstanding I advised them to look out.

I see by the Washington reports that the crop is estimated at less than the crop of 1869, which is full as low as I ever placed it for this year. Farmers are, however, finding about where they stand, and reports come from far and near that the corn crop "pans out" worse than anticipated.

When I wrote last spring, advising farmers to "go slow" in selling their corn, somebody out Freeport-way, Eureka, I think, took up the cry on the other side, and talked about three full crops on hand. "Now is the time to sell; bye-and-bye the stuff won't pay freight." Then I undertook to show that it took *some* corn to feed 3,000,000 hogs, and all the cattle, horses, chickens, humans, etc., that in fact each crop had been fully consumed before another had ripened. I based my estimate on 2,500,000 hogs in Illinois, not daring to set it too high, but since then I have seen reports placing the number at over 1,000,000 higher, which is no doubt near the mark.

I prophesied that the shipments (or receipts at shipping points) would fall far short of 1872, and I see that the amount is about 9,000,000 bu less.

The crop of 1869 was estimated in November of that year at 894,000,000. The November estimate this year is placed at 858,000,000, or 36,000,000 less, and the probability is that the frost will reduce the value in sound corn at much less than that amount.

Our market for corn has extended very largely since 1870, the extremely low price at which it was offered caused it to be used in localities where it never was used before; and, with a much larger territory to supply and 50,000,000 bu less, is it unreasonable to suppose that the price should run as high in 1874 as it did in 1870.

Perhaps Eureka or Grand Rapids may raise the question of three crops on hand, but it will be found that the old corn will melt away in the country as did the crop of 1868, and but very little more find its way to market.

The winter of 1868 and 1869 was decidedly mild. From New Year's to July it was almost impossible to move the crop, and the result was the bulk of the crop of 1868 was in first hands in July, 1869. But it all melted away, with but little sent to market. Now we have less corn on hand, and a demand for it all over the world.

I remember, in 1862, everybody's ideas were down as to price of corn. No one ever expected to see corn sell at 25 cents on the farms. Within one year, how great was the change. Corn at $1.30 in Chicago, and who was crazy enough to suppose that corn would ever sell as low again as 50 cents?

In the days of low prices, before the War, corn was a legal tender in New England at $1 per bushel.—in fact, that was a low price; but three unprecedented crops have reduced the price below the cost of handling in many localities, and the masses of the farmers of the Northwest are no better off for these large crops.

Some talk very wisely of raising corn at 12½ to 15 cents per bushel; but that is all humbug. No farmer gets rich at raising corn at 40 cents. The truth is, farmers have had the short end of the lever for several years, especially those who raise corn to sell.

In my last I said, "Corn will sell at 75 cents in Chicago before July next." "Grand Rapids" probably smiled at the folly of the prediction, but, judging of the future by the past, why should not corn sell as high in '74 as it did in '70, which, I think was above $1 per bushel at one time (in Chicago). The supply is acknowledged to be small, while the demand has no parallel in our history. Unfortunately, the farmers—the ones who need it most—cannot profit by the advance to any great extent, as they have but little to sell.

Recently, it was remarked, "If corn goes much above 40 cents in Chicago there will be a perfect avalanche of it." But it seems that it don't "avalanche" worth a cent, and I don't think 50 cents would bring out a large amount.

One strong indication of a short crop is the immense number of light hogs going into the market. If there was such an unlimited amount of corn in the hands of farmers they would not be shipping their hogs—weighing less that 200 pounds—in November, just the time for them to gain fastest. But the truth is, the amount of this corn that a given number of hogs will eat is amazing, and farmers are getting scared and selling off their hogs to save feed for stock that they *must* keep.

I should like to say a few words about the Railroad law. It seems to me that the sympathy is all for the roads, and much is said about the injury done to Chicago and the large towns. Nothing is said in behalf of the small towns and the poor farmers around them. The law must be repealed, because much produce goes out of the State without paying tribute to Chicago, and those competing points who have paid their money to secure competition *must* have the benefits secured to them for all future time.

If Champaign had a 10 cent rate all her corn would go to Chicago. Peoria is likely to be ruined by this Railroad law, &c., &c.

The farmers pertinently ask the question why Chicago should have protection, or Champaign a Peoria, or any other large town; and it seems to them that the railroad officers have done all they could to make the law obnoxious in hopes to array all these heavy voting points against it, and secure its repeal.

Where a town has only one outlet for its products as the small towns have, the railroad has a perfect monopoly of its carrying trade, and it is hoped that this law will secure to the non-competing points the benefits of competition. It is extremely aggravating, to say the least, for the people of one town to be forced to pay 50 to 75 per cent more freight on their goods than their near neighbors. There is no doubt but the railroads have abused the people in the past, and have themselves to thank for the present condition of things. Yours, &c., IROQUOIS.

LATEST.

Wheat was fairly active in the afternoon, and ½c higher, selling at $1.06½@1.07 for the month, closing at $1.06¾, and at $1.08@1.08¾ for January, the latter closing at $1.08½. Corn was in fair demand and ⅜c higher, closing at 46c seller the month, and selling at 46⅛@46⅜c for January, closing at 46⅛c. A sale was reported of 500 brls mess pork at $14.10 seller February.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3.

ALCOHOL—Was firm at an advance of 1c; quotable at $1.80@1.85.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is a moderate demand for beans, and very choice hand-picked navies bring occasionally $2.75; common lots and peas are slow. We quote: Navy beans, $2.50@2.65; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@2.00; peas, $1.20@1.40.

BUTTER—Nothing new was noted in connection with the butter market. There was a good degree of activity in the demand, and former quotations were easily sustained. We repeat our list, as follows: Choice yellow, 26@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 15@28c.

BAGGING—There was only a moderate amount of trading in this market, and values were without appreciable change. At the recent decline the feeling is firm, the opinion prevailing that prices have reached their lowest point. We quote: Stark A, 35c; Ludlow A, 34c; Lewiston A, 33c; American A, 30c; Amoskeag A, 30c; Otter Creek, 32½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM-CORN—The market remains in a quiet state, though a few small orders are received now and then, which are generally filled at the quoted prices. The stock of broom-corn in this market is about 1,400 tons. Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℘ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.15 ℘ brl; white sand, ℘ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℘ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ℘ brl; fire brick, ℘ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $4.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ℘ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Prices range the same as for a month past, where they may be considered steady and firm. We continue to quote: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 12@13c; low grades, 7@11c.

COAL—The market is quiet at the annexed quotations: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Lick Run, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand from packers continues active, and both tierces and barrels are very firm, the former at an advance of 10c. Stock is also firm, owing to its great scarcity. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.70@1.75; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, 1.90; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00 bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $39.00@40.00 per m. Sales embrace 4 cars tierces at $1.90; 1 car and 500 pork barrels at $1.75; 5 cars at $1.75 for pork barrels and $1.90 for tierces.

EGGS—Are in large supply and dull, though not quotably lower, sales being made to city dealers at 22@24c; pickled, 15@18c.

FEATHERS—Were a trifle higher, sales being reported at 58@60c. Good to prime live-geese feathers, 58@60c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 68@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—Sold to a liberal aggregate at steady and generally firm prices. Stocks are not excessive, and holders manifest no anxiety to realize at any concession, as the tendency of prices is rather upward. We quote as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A good demand existed, both for foreign and domestic varieties, and most descriptions were held with firmness. We continue our quotations as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; French prunes, old, 8@9c; Turkish prunes, new, 13@13½c; raisins, layers, new, $2.75@2.85; raisins, layers, old, $2.25@2.35; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $3.05@3.15; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@11½c; Zante currants, new, 7¼@7½c; old do, 6¼@6¾c; citron, 33@35c; lemon peel, 17@18c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 9½@10c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 12@12½c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 25@26c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@9½c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—There is only a light demand, principally from the city trade. No change in prices was reported. Lemons, $8.00@9.00 per box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $7.00@10.00 per brl; California pears, $3.00@4.50 per case; do grapes, Tokay, $9.00 per case; do Muscat, $7.50; apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl from store. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $10.50@12.00; do (Cary's), $12.00@13.50. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg.

GROCERIES—A liberal amount of sales of staple and fancy groceries was accomplished, and, with the exception of sugars, in which there are still some signs of weakness, the market exhibited a firm tone. Coffees were stiff at the advanced prices established yesterday. We repeat our list as follows:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 36@35½c; O. G. Java, 32½@33c; Java, No. 2, 30½@31c; fancy Rio, 27½@27¾c; choice do, 26½@27c; prime Rio, 25½@25¾c; good do, 25½@25¾c; common do, 24½@25c; roasting do, 23½@24c; Singapore Java, 28½@29½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 27@27½c; do, prime, 26½@26¾c; Maracaibo, 26@28½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14¾c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

RICE—Patna, 7¾@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 8½@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A, standard, 10½@10¾c; do, No. 2, 10¼@10½c; B, 10@10¼c; extra C, 10@10¼c; C No. 2, 9¾@9⅞c; yellow C, No. 1, 9⅝@9¾c; choice brown, 9⅜@9⅝c; prime do, 9⅛@9⅜c; fair do, 8¾@9c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 8½@8¾c; common do, 7¾@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 8¾@9¼c; do prime, 8½@8¾c; do, fair, 8¼@8½c; common, 7½@7¾c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@41c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¼@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6@6¼c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6¼@6½c; primrose, 6@6¼c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The market is dull and weak. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $14.00; No. 2, do $12.00@12.50; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.50; do midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The offerings were a trifle larger, and under a moderate demand prices were easy, though without quotable change. Green city butchers', 5@5½c; green cured, light, 9½@10c; do, heavy, 8½@9c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were in light request from brewers. We quote: Common to prime Western, 30@40c; York State, 40@45c; Bavarian, 40@42c.

Emmet Wells in his weekly circular says:

"The market is still depressed under the influence of the late heavy arrivals from abroad, and a further decline of 5 cents per pound on genuine Bavarians has taken place; the lower grades of English are also off 2 cents per pound from last week's rates. Americans and other descriptions remain unchanged. There is a wide difference between cash and time prices; more so than in former seasons. This one of the results of a close money market. The foreign hops arriving here are, in most instances, drawn against for nearly their full value, and have to be paid for, no matter what may be the condition of the money market, or whether the hops are sold or not, and importers who are compelled to realize frequently sell at lower prices than they care to make known to the trade. Brewers, on the other hand, who buy on long time, 'pay dearly for the whistle.' In the absence of any speculative demand, the markets in the interior remain very quiet. Occasional purchases are made by dealers at 25 to 30 cents for the lower grades, and 35 to 38 cents for choice. Growers who are not pressed for money, and who, therefore, are not dependent on their hop crop, are holding for much higher figures."

IRON AND STEEL—Trade is light, and the market easy. Horse-shoe and plate iron are quoted ½c lower. Quotations are given below:

Iron	3 5-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5 @ 5½	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5½ @ 6	rates
Norway iron	8½ @ 9c	℘ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	℘ lb
German plow steel	10½ @12c	℘ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	℘ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℘ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @21c	℘ lb
English tool steel	20 @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8½ @ 9c	℘ lb
Toe calk steel	10c	℘ lb
Sleigh shoe steel	8c	℘ lb
Cutter shoe steel	9c	℘ lb
Cutter shoes (tapered and bent to shape)	10c	℘ lb

LEATHER—Is moving a little more freely, at rather steadier prices, no further decline being looked for at present, either in domestic or imported leather. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 39
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ℘ lb	39@ 41
Kip, ℘ lb	60@ 90
Kip, veals	70@ 1.10
City upper, No. 1, ℘ ft	26@ 28
City upper, No. 2, ℘ ft	23@ 25
Country upper	22@ 24
Collar, ℘ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.15@ 1.35
Calf, country	1.00@ 1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	29@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—Continues in moderate demand. We continue to quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track (A)	....	3.12½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $20.00@40.00; common, $18.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00 cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market continues quiet, but firm, especially for tin plate, which has advanced 50c per box in New York. We repeat:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5¾c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 45c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by carload, 5½c.

NAILS—Were in light request. We repeat: 20@60d, per keg, $4.37½; 8d do, $4.62½; do, 6d, $4.87½; 4d and 5d do, $5.12½; 3d do, $5.87½; 3d do, fine, $7.37½; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Remain quiet and unchanged: Manilla rope, ℘ lb, 17c; sisal rope, ℘ lb, 14½@15½c; sash hemp cord, ℘ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℘ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℘ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℘ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℘ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ℘ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Carbon and lard oils continue active, while other descriptions remain very quiet. Values were without appreciable change, sales making at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 15½c; extra winter lard, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17; naphtha, common, 14c.

POTATOES—The receipts were liberal, but there was comparatively little inquiry, and prices were easier for car lots. We note sales of 1 car Peachblows at $1.00, on track; 300 bu and 1 car do at $1.05, delivered; 200 bu do from store at $1.15; 100 bu Peerless at $1.10; 100 bu Early Rose at 95c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Continue very dull, with prices weak and irregular. The supply is large and the weather exceedingly unfavorable. Poultry and quail are lower. Chickens, good to choice, dressed, 1.50@$2.00; common do, 75c@$1.25; ducks, dressed, $2.75@3.00; geese, live, $8.00@9.00; do dressed, $6.00@8.00; dressed turkeys, 4@5c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.25; partridges, $3.50; quail, $1.00@1.25; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.50 per doz; venison saddles, 12@12½c; do carcasses, 7@8c; rabbits, $1.00@1.25 per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy and clover were more active and firm, at an advance of about 5c for prime. Flax was steady at $1.55. Millet at 55c. Hungarian is quotable at 60@65c. We note sales of 125 bags prime timothy at $2.80; 95 bags at $2.70; 24 bags good at $2.70; 34 bags at $2.65; 26 bags at $2.55; 16 bags at $2.50; 110 bags prime clover at $5.15; 20 bags do at $5.10; 12 bags do at $5.00; 5 bags poor at $4.00; 24 bags flax at $1.55; 190 bags millet at 55c.

SALT—Continues active and steady, as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw fine, $1.80; Canada do, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $1.85, coarse diamond, C, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

TEAS—Are moving with a fair degree of freedom at firm and unchanged prices. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 35@45c; do good, 55@65c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 60@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Continues dull at the following prices: Beach, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—There is more inquiry on Eastern account, and a better feeling exists all round. The market is moderately firm at quotations. The sales for November aggregate 130,000 lbs, mostly made in the last half of the month. We quote:

Tub, washed, prime	47@50c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@47c
Common dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Coarse, washed	35@39c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@28c
Super and extra pulled	33@39c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,438	39,067	90
Tuesday	2,626	40,173	292
Wednesday	2,500	30,000	500
Total	6,564	109,240	882
Same time last week	5,417	123,764	2,416
Same time in 1872	9,004	80,568	2,603

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	589	6,846	....
Tuesday	988	8,875	....
Total	1,577	15,721	....

CATTLE—The demand for shipping grades was fairly active, and, encouraged by the firm tone of Eastern advices, shippers freely paid the slightly advanced prices established earlier in the week. The inquiry for other descriptions of stock also showed some improvement, but the liberal offerings of common and medium qualities operated to prevent any appreciation in values. Sales were effected at $2.00@5.80 for inferior to extra qualities, shippers paying $3.00@3.75 for Texas cattle, $3.75@4.75 for common to good natives, and $5.00@5.80 for choice to extra do. Local butchers operated at $2.00@3.75, while the purchases of feeders were made at $2.50@3.25 for common to prime lots. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.40@5.65
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	4.85@5.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.25@4.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.35@3.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.50@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Texas, summered North	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.60@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		*Av.*	*Price.*
18	good steers	1,136	$4.30
18	good steers	1,156	4.30
16	butchers' stock	937	3.25
25	butchers' stock	970	3.12½
13	choice steers	1,426	5.10
15	extra steers	1,490	5.60
19	Texas steers	1,063	3.80
88	Texas steers	787	2.25
44	Texas steers	757	2.05
35	medium steers	1,240	4.00
11	cows	1,056	3.25
39	stock steers	871	3.25
27	cows	867	2.75
16	stock steers	918	3.45
14	butchers' stock	1,024	2.75
49	Texas steers	738	1.75
50	good steers	1,187	4.25
39	Texas steers	1,014	2.80
20	Texas cows	797	2.12½
16	good steers	1,346	4.75
32	good steers	1,290	4.75
16	good steers	1,209	4.40
32	medium steers	1,187	4.15
38	good steers	1,280	4.50
14	choice steers	1,347	5.00
29	good steers	1,329	4.85
136	Texas steers (corn fed)	1,179	4.55
16	good steers	1,082	4.40
12	choice steers	1,488	5.37½
32	extra steers	1,304	5.65
11	good steers	1,415	4.85
113	extra steers	1,352	5.80
36	fair steers	1,145	4.30
14	fair steers	1,176	3.90
17	choice steers	1,417	5.45
17	good steers	1,299	4.50
16	butchers' steers	1,106	3.75

HOGS—The continuance of warm weather and the further decline in the product caused a virtual suspension of operations on the part of packers, and the market was dull and weak in consequence. Shippers were in full attendance, and operated with more than usual freedom, but their wants did not go very far toward absorbing the 40,000 or 45,000 hogs on sale, and the pens were full of unsold stock at the close of trade this evening. The range of prices was the same as on yesterday, viz.: $4.00@4.40, but the *average* of prices was about 5c lower, notwithstanding the fact that the quality of the hogs sold was better, buyers selecting the best droves. A favorable change in the weather would, no doubt, check the downward tendency of prices, if, indeed, it did not cause a sharp advance, as the arrivals during the remaining days of the week bid fair to be moderate. We quote the market closing steady at $4.00@4.35 for common to extra.

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
61	242	$4.10	63	198	$4.25	45	358	$4.30
46	308	4.20	163	284	4.25	46	149	4.25
53	190	4.30	48	303	4.12½	45	186	4.25
55	216	4.30	42	340	4.20	37	193	4.25
42	396	4.25	35	243	4.00	69	163	4.25
44	378	4.25	48	263	4.25	30	201	4.25
168	217	4.30	163	277	4.20	42	380	4.25
45	314	4.30	44	363	4.30	65	160	4.30
86	252	4.30	45	214	4.25	56	170	4.10
28	270	4.30	90	201	4.25	46	368	4.30
78	187	4.40	44	290	4.25	82	300	4.20
98	184	4.40	34	199	4.25	42	342	4.15
91	195	4.40	104	183	4.25	56	208	4.15
55	204	4.20	62	300	4.20	52	275	4.25
211	299	4.25	54	285	4.20	90	220	4.25
55	284	4.20	57	315	4.30	64	284	4.25
129	200	4.25	37	193	4.20	50	298	4.15
101	304	4.20	45	192	4.25	63	210	4.25
90	274	4.20	38	420	4.30	39	309	4.25
55	213	4.20	65	211	4.25	28	225	4.35
52	328	4.20	58	280	4.25	36	276	3.95
43	264	4.20	48	302	4.12½	37	203	4.20
54	278	4.10	82	325	4.20	100	318	4.20
80	321	4.15	267	274	4.20	113	208	4.20
44	308	4.25	221	269	4.25	108	309	4.20

SHEEP—The demand was small and prices were easy. Under light receipts, however, sellers were enabled to prevent any material decline; quotable at $2.75@4.0

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—11 a. m.—Flour, 28@29s. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 3d; spring, 12s@12s 6d; white, 12s 4d@13s 6d; club, 13s 6d@14s. Corn, 35s 6d. Pork, 81s 6d. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—2:30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—5 p. m.—Cotton dull and easier; middling upland, 8⅜d; Orleans, 8⅞@9d; sales 12,000 bales; American, 6,200 bales; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs—Quiet and unchanged. Cheese, 64s 6d. Cumberlands, 44s 6d.

LONDON, Dec. 3—5 p. m.—Rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 4½ per cent, or 1½ below the regular bank rate. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £63,000. Consols for money, 92@92⅛; on account, 92⅛. United States securities, 5-20s of '65, 93⅛; do of '67, 97⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛; new 5s, 92; Erie, 38⅛; preferred, 59; New York Central, 77.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Rentes, 59f.

The Live-Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—BEEVES—Receipts, 830. The market is firm, wholesale slaughterers paying an advance of fully ½c per lb from Monday for ordinary to fair butcher's cattle. No fancy or extra steers were shown. The extreme range was 9½@12½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—1,160 arrived. The market is decidedly firm at an advance of ½c per lb; no lambs offered. Sheep ranged 4½@6½c.

SWINE—Including 150 late, non-reported arrivals yesterday, the fresh receipts were 7,701, and a number of car-loads more are due. Live are in fair demand at 4@4⅞c, with sales of 5 cars Ohios, av 210 lbs, at 4⅞c. City slaughtered in further decline; closed dull at 5⅛@6⅛c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 9 cars reported to arrive, 1,105, making the total supply for the week thus far, 4,114. The market is brisk, at yesterday's prices. Cattle are selling freely. Light cattle are scarce, most of the stock in the yards being heavy weights. About 1,400 head were disposed of. Sales: 462 Indiana steers, averaging 1,173@1,4 lbs, at $4.40@5.25; 160 Ohio steers, averaging 1,043@1,643 lbs, at $4.12½@6.00; 563 Illinois steers, averaging 1,209@1,385 lbs, at $5.00@5.60; 187 head Texas steers, averaging 1,138@1,158 lbs, at $2.25@; 20 head Michigan steers, averaging 983 lbs, at $4.62½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 6,600, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,600. The market is active at ½c advance on Canada stock. A number of Eastern buyers were in the market to-day. Sales were made of 1, Michigan sheep, averaging 81@100 lbs, at $3.62½@4.75; 97 Indiana sheep, av 88 lbs, at $4.09; 140 head Canada sheep and lambs, av 88@113 lbs, at $5.00@5.75.

HOGS—Receipts thus far this week, 22,000. The market is slow at 15 per cent advance on yesterday's prices. A few sales were made to country dealers at $4.50@4.75, regular buyers holding off. There are but few heavy hogs in the pens. Prime heavy-weights, had they been offered, would have commanded $4.8

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Business is steadily improving with commission houses, but jobbing branches are quiet. Fine brown cottons are fairly active; medium bleached shirtings in steady demand, but market unsettled; cottonades in better request. The Daily *Bulletin* says that Amoskeag tickings are sold ahead by agents. Prints are quiet; woolens for men's wear in increased demand by the clothing trade; foreign goods very dull.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Wool shows a very firm feeling, and prices are well sustained. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 48@51c, including medium extra, double extra, and above. Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces, 45@47c; good and choice lots superfine and extra pulled at 40@50c. Combings and delaine fleeces, 55@58c for domestic, and 55c for Canada.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—COTTON—Firm; middling upland, 15⅞c; futures close steady.

Breadstuffs—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 6,200 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.40; common to good extra, $6.70@7.00; good to choice, $7.05@7.65; white wheat extra, $7.65@8.35; extra Ohio, $6.75@8.50; St. Louis, $7.00@11.00. Rye flour scarce and firm at $4.75@6.00. Corn meal scarce and advancing; Western, $3.60@4.10. Wheat dull and lower; receipts, 57,000 bu; Iowa spring, $1.45@1.47; Northwestern spring, $1.48@1.50, winter; red Western, $1.55@1.60; No. 1 Chicago, $1.48; do Milwaukee, $1.53@1.57. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn, heavy and lower; receipts, 9,000 bu; mixed Western, in store, 70@72c.; do afloat, 75c; inferior, 63c. Oats, heavy and lower; receipts, 76,000 bu; mixed Western, afloat, 56½c; white Western, 56@57½c; do in store, 55½c.

EGGS—Steady.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Quiet and firm at 27@30c.

WOOL—Active and stronger; XX Ohio, 50c; New York, 49@50c; unwashed, 32@35c.

GROCERIES—Coffee in fair request and firm; Rio, 20½@23c. Sugar, molasses and Rice, quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 5@5½c; refined, 13½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $15.00, spot; $15.00, February or March. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles weak; long clear, spot, 7½@7⅝c; February, 7 3-16c; long and short clear, January, 7 3-16c; short clear, January, 7½c. Lard weak; Western steam, 8⅛c, spot; 8c, December; 8⅛c, January; 8⅞c, February; 9c, April.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at 94c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand, with advancing tendency; superfine, $4.75@5.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $7.00@8.00. Wheat in good demand; red, $1.6; amber, $1.67@1.70; white, $1.70@1.80. Rye steady at 80@85c. Corn active; yellow and mixed Western, 70c. Oats quiet; white, 51@52c; mixed Western, 49@50c.

COFFEE—In good demand; Rio, 21@23½c, gold.

PROVISIONS—Advancing; mess pork, $15.50@16.00. Beef hams, 20@22c.

PETROLEUM—Active; crude, 9½@10c; refined, 13c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 93½@94c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $6.90@7.00. Wheat steady at $1.45. Corn quiet; old ear, 50@51c; shelled, 50c; new ear, 43@45c. steady at 85@86c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged at $13.75@14.00 seller December; $14.50 bid, buyer March. Lard quiet; kettle jobbing at 8c; steam held at 7⅞@8⅛c. Bulk meats quiet; only jobbing sales; shoulders, 5⅛c; clear rib, 6⅛c; clear, 6⅜c. Bacon quiet; only jobbing sales; shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 7⅜c, all new meat. Green meats—Nothing doing. Weather warm and wet.

HOGS—Dull and drooping at $4.00@4.60; receipts, 18,173; shipments, 50.

WHISKY—Easier at 89c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.10; No. 2, $1.06, cash or December; $1.08 January. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 33⅛c. Corn firm; No. 2, 49c. Rye firm; No. 1, 72c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.41.

HOGS—$4.25@4.90; receipts, 40,000.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 107,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.54; No. 1, $1.50½. Corn steady at 56@57c. Oats in good demand at 39½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, $1.43 cash; $1.47 January; $1.51½ February; No. 1 red, $1.45½; No. 2, $1.39. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 53@53½c cash; 54c seller February; new high mixed, 52c cash; low mixed, 52c cash; new do, 51c. Oats dull and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—$5.10 asked; $5.00 bid.

HOGS—Dressed, $5.05.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 750 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 3.—COTTON—Dull and drooping; good ordinary, 13½@14c; low middling, 14¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn higher at 64@65c. Oats, none here.

HAY—Quiet at $20.00@24.00.

BRAN—Active at $17.50.

PROVISIONS—Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Eggs steady at 30c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat inactive; held above buyers' views; sales two cars No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1.36. Corn dull and firm; sales 16,000 bu No. 2 at 60@60½c. Oats dull; 1,500 bu on track, 45½c. Rye neglected and firm. Barley neglected and firm.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; super winter, $4.00@4.50; extra do, $4.75@5.75; XX, $5.50@6.25; XXX, $6.50@7.00. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring, $1.08; No. 2 do, $1.57. Corn quiet and firm; No. 2, 45@46c, on East track, and in elevator. Oats steady; No. 2, 36½@37½c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.25@1.35. Rye lower to sell; small sales at 78c.

WHISKY—Steady at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $13.00@13.50 for irregular brands. Bulk meats steady; loose clear sides, 6⅛c; packed shoulders, 5⅛c; clear, 6⅛@6⅜c. Green meats—Nothing doing. Sweet-pickled hams sold at 8⅛c. Lard—Nothing doing; offered at 7⅛c.

HOGS—Lower at $3.83@4.90; most sales at $4.

Receipts, 18,193.

CATTLE—Dull; good to prime native steers, 3¾@4½c. Receipts, 345.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour fairly active and steady; Western superfine, $4.; extra, $6.00@7.00; family, $7.25@8.75. Wheat quiet; Ohio and Indiana red, at $1.50@1.55; amber Western, $1.60@1.70. Corn weak and quiet; mixed Western, 70c. Oats dull; Western mixed, 46@47c; white, 48@49c. Rye quiet, and steady at 80@85c.

PROVISIONS—Irregular. Bulk meats—Supply light; new shoulders, 5½@6c; clear rib sides, 6½c. Bacon unchanged. Sugar cured hams, 12@14c. Lard, 8@8½c.

BUTTER—Western active and firm; good to choice rolls and tubs, 25@30c.

COFFEE—Strong and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm, at 94@94½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1.65. Corn steady at 68c. Barley firm; Canada held at $1.62½@1.67.

BITTERS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

THE COURTS.

The Motion for Rafferty's New Trial to Be Argued To-Day.

Bill Against John V. Farwell Concerning the Old Merchants' Hotel.

The State Street Condemnation Cases.

BILL FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE AGAINST JOHN V. FARWELL.

George Cooke, Charles Cooke, Benjamin Burroughs, and Milton C. Munger filed a bill in chancery yesterday, in the Superior Court, against John V. Farwell, Michael Burke, and Hollis A. Dorr. Complainants represent that in January, 1870, Burroughs and Munger were assignees, from Dorr and Munger, of a lease from John V. Farwell of Nos. 140 and 142 Madison street, being what was known as the Merchants' European Hotel, and owned the furniture thereof, and used the building for a hotel. Farwell, on the 31st of January, 1870, came to them, and proposed to purchase the lease and furniture, as he had sold the hotel, and wished to give possession immediately. An arrangement was made to have the furniture and lease sold to Farwell at an appraised value. He was to release a mortgage given him by Dorr, and all rents due from complainants, and also make over them his house and lot at Lake Forest, it being first appraised, like the lease. If any balance was due to Farwell, it was to be paid within a year, a lien being reserved on the Lake Forest property for the amount. Three appraisers were selected, who reported the furniture and lease to be worth $11,809.60, and the residence of Farwell to be worth $6,000. Farwell was also to assume and pay the insurance on the property. Immediately after the rendition of the award or appraisement, which complainants claim is binding now on the parties, they allege they tendered the key and possession of the premises to Farwell, but he refused to accept the same, but conspiring with one Michael Burke, gained possession of the premises and opened the hotel for business.

It is alleged that Farwell and Burke sometimes claim that the former never purchased the interest of Burroughs and Munger, and that the indebtedness previously alive is still existing, including the amount due on the chattel mortgage, and also the rents, all which complainants allege would not exceed the sum of $3,000, if it was unpaid, which they strenuously deny. Burke has filed a bill against Burroughs and Munger, to foreclose the chattel mortgage on the fixtures and furniture, which bill is still pending in the Superior Court. In the fire of October, 1871, the building, and most if not all of the contents, were destroyed, and if a judgment is rendered for Dorr, Burroughs and Munger, it is alleged, will have to pay it, the property mortgaged having been destroyed. It is also insisted that Farwell and Burke have received a large sum from the insurance on the furniture. Complainants allege, moreover, that Farwell has removed a large number of trees and a quantity of shrubbery from his place at Lake Forest, and charge that the use and occupation thereof is worth at least $1,000 a year. In November, 1870, Munger assigned his right to George Cooke for $1,900, and in October, 1873, Burroughs transferred his interest in the contract to George and Charles Cooke on certain conditions.

Complainants now ask that the amount for which the chattel mortgage was given by Dorr to Farwell may be declared paid; that all the rents be also considered as paid; that Burke be enjoined from foreclosing the mortgage; that Farwell may be compelled to convey to complainants, or such of them as may be entitled thereto, the house and two acres of land in Lake Forest; that an account may be taken of the value of the furniture and fixtures, the amount of insurance, the rents due; and, finally, that Farwell be charged with the reasonable value of the premises for the time he has occupied them since the sale, and that he be decreed to pay such sum and convey the Lake Forest property, or pay the value thereof, as declared by the award.

THE RAFFERTY CASE.

Mr. Reed, the State's Attorney, went up to Waukegan yesterday, to argue the motion for a new trial in the case of Rafferty, but late yesterday afternoon a telegram was received by Mr. Birch, his assistant, saying that he, Mr. Reed, would not be back until this afternoon, and the case will probably be argued to-day. No reason was given in the telegram for the failure to hear it yesterday, but the Judge was probably absent or sick, or it could not be heard on account of some other engagements. Much interest is felt in the result, as there was but one exception taken, and the grounds of error can therefore be very small.

THE STATE STREET CONDEMNATION CASES.

John A. Huck entered a remittitur for $7,000 of the $30,000 verdict awarded to him by the jury, and James Doyle said he would shave $4,000 from his $33,000 verdict. A judgment was therefore entered, on motion of Corporation Counsel Tuley, for the sum of $404,582.67 against the city, and the motion for a new trial withdrawn.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Spencer M. Janney, Joseph A. Janney, and William Veiner brought suit against the Rock Island Woolen Manufacturing Company for $1,000.

Augustus T. Post filed a præcipe in assumpsit against the Board of Supervisors of the County of Kankakee, for $5,000.

William W. Wilde and Daniel Eaton brought suit in ejectment against William S. Foote, laying their damages at $2,000.

The Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company filed a bill in chancery against Reuben F. Pettengill, their General Agent in the West, asking that an account be taken.

Judge Hopkins did not try any cases yesterday, owing to the absence of witnesses or attorneys. The case of Donald McKay was called, but the attorney for the prisoner was otherwise engaged and the case was passed, to be taken up at the regular call again.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

The proceedings instituted against the National Life Insurance Company, Tuesday, were yesterday dismissed, on motion of the petitioning creditor.

Louis Brody was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable Jan. 3, 1874.

The report of the Assignee of J. T. Reade et al. was filed, and an order entered confirming it.

John E. Lawrence, a whilom grocer of Chicago, filed his petition to be adjudicated a bankrupt. He owes $2,400, secured by mortgages on his house and lot No. 198 Peoria street, which is worth $3,000. Of his unsecured creditors, Burton & Pierce head the list with a claim for $500, and $1,900 more make up the amount of his liabilities which are not secured. His stock of groceries is rated at $1,000; bills receivable, $700; personal property, $355; and he has two policies of insurance amounting to $2,900. He claims as exempt, besides the homestead, his furniture and personal property, amounting to $415, leaving for the creditors the insurance policies and accounts, and part of his stock.

COUNTY COURT.

The will of Phineas H. Smith was proved, and letters testamentary granted to David B. Smith, under a bond for $31,000.

Edward M. Barnard, David Williams, and William L. Greenleaf were appointed Commissioners of Lake View according to the prayer of petitions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, for special assessments, and said Greenleaf, Williams, and Edgar Sonders Commissioners for petition No. 11.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Lyman Blair recovered judgment by confession against Granville Bates for the sum of $4,124.

Samuel Raynor, William P. Raynor, and William J. Martin brought suit against Arthur W. Penny and Charles Weeks for $1,000.

Benjamin B. Cheeseman and Lester Wheeler, for the use of James Montgomery, began an action in assumpsit for $15,000 against Algy Dean.

Jacob L. Schureman recovered judgment against Eugene F. Henshaw for $1,008.

Yesterday was default day; the following are the more important judgments:

Richard Wardroh and Joseph Daly recovered judgment against Joseph Ehret by default for $1,188.09.

Valentine Butsch et al. recovered judgment by default against John Joss and Charles Hartman for $1,851.07.

Walcott, Smith & Co. obtained judgment by default against Charles and Oscar Matthai for $1,076.40.

The Merchants' National Bank recovered judgment for $5,206.42 against Andrew J. Corrigan and Martin O. Walker.

W. H. and S. E. Wood recovered judgment against Louis Ramp by default for $1,749.72.

The Tieger & Tobey Furniture Company obtained judgment by default against H. H. Gardner and Frederick Gould for the sum of $2,692.63.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

David Cole and Charles D. Cole commenced an action against Nathan S. Grow for $7,000.

The Commercial National Bank of Chicago brought suit against J. M. Tebbetts for $3,000.

An action was begun by Simeon D. Haskell against Francis K. Nichols and Henry L. Nichols for $5,000.

Dane, Westlake & Covert filed a præcipe in assumpsit for $3,000 against Thomas Winmeil.

William S. Johnston, by his agent, Charles S. Goodman, began an attachment suit against Julius Balke, to recover $7,088.33, as the rent of Smith & Nixon's Hall, which existed before the fire on the corner of Washington and Clark streets. The affidavit declares that Balke is a non-resident of the State.

P. A. Boyne filed a præcipe in assumpsit against M. F. Hale and W. S. Waller, claiming $1,200.

Ignace Klein began a suit against Anthony Schott for $8,000.

THE CALL.

Judge Gary will call 7 to 26, inclusive.

Judge Rogers' call is 1,477 to 1,498, except 1,480, 1,484, 1,485, 1,492, and 1,496.

Judge Booth's call is 182 to 190.

OUR SPEECHLESS SLAVES.

Lecture by the Hon. Henry Bergh at Kingsbury Music Hall.

Mr. Henry Bergh, the New York humanitarian, whose zeal in behalf of the suffering members of a vast community of ill-treated animals, has kept him permanently before the public for a long time, lectured in Music Hall last evening, the theme of his discourse being "Our Speechless Slaves." The audience was large and unusually attentive. While the object of Mr. Bergh is to educate public opinion to a higher level upon this subject of cruelty to animals,—and the lecture was delivered free,—the public are assured that many high-priced professional speakers have failed to interest their hearers as much as Mr. Bergh did. It is a rare thing to find a man who has done a good thing and can tell people about it in an attractive way without intruding upon them a perpetual reminder that he has yet to meet his reward; and that was exactly what the speaker of last evening did.

On being introduced to the audience by the Hon. John C. Dore, Mr. Bergh stood up before his desk for inspection. He is naturally a very tall, slender man, and these peculiarities were exaggerated by the solemn blackness of his attire. His vest was buttoned close up to his throat, and the expanse of sombre broad-cloth was relieved only by his collar, wristbands, and pocket-handkerchief. His face is long, and rather angular, but forcibly suggests the benevolence which has made its owner so famous. His moustache, the only hair on his face, was waxed at the ends. His forehead is lofty, and his hair combed over it in the manner which distinguishes another very earnest and popular gentleman in this city, a clergyman in the Unitarian Church. It could not but strike the audience that the funereal figure before them was about to inflict a very solemn address. But before the lecturer had reached the fifth page of his manuscript, it was evident that he possessed a good share of dry, caustic humor, and could point a sarcasm with unexpected delicacy. The frequent interruptions of merriment which greeted some of his remarks were invariably heightened by the solemn unconsciousness with which the speaker awaited the restoration of quiet. The first part of his lecture was devoted to an analysis of cruelty to animals, and a brief glance at some of the causes which led to its commission. He regarded ignorance as one of the most potent influences in brutalizing mankind in its treatment of animals, and on the other hand pointed out the ineffable cruelties practiced by some of the most learned men of the day, in the cause of science. The practice of vivisection he regarded as abnormal, being excusable on no grounds of necessity, nor even of advantage in acquiring information. The needless destruction of any animal, he contended, was a blow struck at the exquisite scheme of Nature, and a reproach of the most unpardonable character upon the Creator. Every living creature had its own part to play in Nature's economy, even the rat being a useful animal. In answer to the plea that many animals, such as rats, were disagreeable companions, and therefore ought to be destroyed, Mr. Bergh thought that drunkards would be equally in danger upon all principles of equity; and to kill every creature whose usefulness was not apparent would jeopardize a great many gamblers.

To illustrate some of the barbarities practiced by mankind upon their "speechless slaves," Mr. Bergh carried his hearers through dreamland, into a sort of purgatory situated between Paradise and the nether place, a reservation for the souls of departed animals, and narrated the experience of several which had suffered cruelty at the hands of their owners. It was a very attractive and ingenious method of bringing home to the audience the detestable practices he was so earnestly combating, and as some of the remarks placed in the mouths of the shadowy beasts which were speaking through him were very pithy and sententious, the narrator held the attention of his hearers while he impressed upon them the guilt of their fellow men, and aroused their sympathies for his cause.

PERSONALS.

THE CITY.

Capt. M. Ball, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

Capt. Ashman, of Iowa, is at the Sherman.

N. M. Lee, of New York, is at the Sherman.

S. Belden, of San Francisco, is at the Palmer.

Godfrey B. Bird, of England, is at the Palmer.

Col. A. De Graff, of St. Paul, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. L. F. Frisby, of Wisconsin, is at the Palmer.

R. P. Morgan, Jr., of Bloomington, is at the Palmer.

Dr. H. Bakley, of New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

Commodore Dorfee, U. S. N., is at the Grand Pacific.

J. W. Hill, of Shreveport, La., is at the Grand Pacific.

F. A. Melburn, of New Orleans, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. J. Dewitt Jones, of St. Paul, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. H. A. Manning, of Connecticut, is at the Palmer.

William A. Windsor, of Baltimore, Md., is at the Grand Pacific.

W. A. Hutchinson, of London, England, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. John L. Coffin, of Davenport, is at the Grand Pacific.

J. P. Carr and William Wiggins, of St. Louis, are at the Palmer.

Joseph Trilley, Chief Engineer United States Navy, is at the Palmer.

Mrs. Gov. Beveridge and Philo N. Beveridge are at the Palmer.

T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, has gone to New York on business.

M. D. Miller, Madison; J. B. Montague, Lincoln; E. T. Cushing, Boston; N. C. Forsyth, New York; and George N. Black, Springfield, are registered at the Palmer.

J. H. Morrill, New York; A. Stutson, Topeka; W. W. Wheaton and F. Lamber, Detroit; J. M. Rhodes, Lake Superior; and Charles Holmes, St. Louis, are registered at the Sherman.

W. D. Pickett, Memphis; T. G. Gibson, Denver; C. W. Allison, Omaha; W. N. Yeaton, Philadelphia; F. Corbin, New York; and H. Holston, Nashville, Tenn., are registered at the Grand Pacific.

J. M. Newell, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, has gone to Cairo to have a consultation with Mr. Frost, President of the Mississippi Central and the New Orleans and Great Northern Railroads, in regard to the opening of the new through line to New Orleans, the connections between the roads having been completed.

IN GENERAL.

The death is announced of M. Godard, Sr., the oldest of French aeronauts.

The Hon. John P. Hale left to his wife and two daughters between $15,000 and $20,000.

Mme. Benedek, wife of the Marshal of the Austrian army, lately drew £12,000 in the Bohemian Railway lottery. Small consolation for Sadowa.

It is proposed to remove the remains of President Harrison from North Bend, Ind., to the battle-ground of Tippecanoe, where he achieved his triumph.

Mr. Beresford Hope, popularly regarded as the wealthiest commoner in England, has made a present of 26,000 entomological specimens to the Oxford Museum.

Gen. Fremont has cancer of the stomach, but has, until lately, kept the matter a secret from family and friends. His physician says that he cannot live a year.—*New York Express.*

The venerable Shepherd Knapp, for thirty-five years President of the Mechanics' Bank, New York City, has notified his Directors that he will retire from office on the approaching New Year.

A Mrs. Peru, of Delta, Ia., prompted by a superstitious notion, forced the postponement of her daughter's wedding four times in order to have her married on a sunshiny day. The idea worked disastrously, for when she got the sunshine she found the bridegroom had concluded not to marry.

Mrs. Thomas Conkling, while at the Fair-Grounds yesterday, had a narrow escape from a fearful death. She was standing near a cage occupied by a large Bengal tiger, which seized her cloak and tore it into shreds, and might have reached its owner but for the timely arrival of attendants.—*Quincy (Ill.) Whig, Dec. 2.*

Richard Yates enjoyed the distinction, among all the advisers of the perplexed President Lincoln, of being the one to elicit a characteristic and telling response. Having telegraphed his apprehensions and desires at a very critical moment, and one at which the President knew, while the country did not know, what was to be the upshot, Mr. Lincoln returned him this memorable, laconic reply: "Stand fast, Dick, and see the salvation of God."—*Boston Transcript.*

Charles Bradlaugh says that in the beginning of last May, in Madrid, Castelar, in a conversation with him, and in the presence of a number of Spanish gentlemen, used the following language: "I am in favor of seeing the Cubans gain their independence; I am in favor of their establishing a republic; I sympathize with them in their struggles, and am with them in everything but one thing, and that is when they say 'Death to Spain,' for I am a Spaniard."

The *Upper Des Moines* tells of a plucky 12-year-old boy named Jocelyn, living in Portland Township, Kossuth County, who, while riding on a pony out on the prairie, encountered a large prairie wolf. The boy had nothing but a whip, but thought he could ride the "varmint" down. Coming to close to suit his wolfship, he turned to give the boy battle. But pluck and human intelligence were too much for wolfish instinct. The boy succeeded in killing the wolf with the whip.

Mr. Beecher, in his Friday evening lecture, illustrated the impossibility of interpreting Divine Providence by comparing himself with his brother Charles, who, he said, was his twin in everything but birth. Charles had a better head than his brother, and promised to make a shrewder man. But somehow, if an accident happened to anybody, it was sure to be to Charles. It was Charles that broke his leg, that had a white swelling on his knee, that was blown up with gunpowder, that fell down-stairs and cut a gash in his cheek, and then, as if symmetry was needed, fell down and cut the other one. He grew up and had a lovely family. His oldest son was shot in the rebellion, hobbled back and was shot again, and then went into the regular army. On the border he was surrounded by Indians and killed, and the judgment day will have to search all over the plains for his bones. His own boy, on the contrary, went through the war, and came out with only a bruise. His brother Charles had two daughters. They went sailing on a lake in the very sight of the house, and were drowned. All this was a mystery to Mr. Beecher, but it was only left for him to believe blindly, implicitly in the overruling wisdom and justice of Divine Providence.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Two Men Fatally Hurt and Five Injured by a Falling Scaffold.

The imposing granite structure built by the American Express Company, and situated on the south side of Monroe street, between State and Dearborn, was the scene, yesterday afternoon, of a shocking accident, by which seven men were injured,—two of them seriously, if not fatally. The accident occurred in a large hall, on the fifth floor of the building, which is fitting up for a Masonic lodge. It was occasioned by the falling of a moveable scaffold. A few minutes after 2 o'clock the scaffold had on it seven men, plasterers and hod-carriers, and a large quantity of material. The frame work was thought strong enough to sustain twice the weight upon it, having been in use for some time and sustained heavier burdens. The platform of the scaffold was about twenty feet from the floor of the hall. While the men at work upon it were busily engaged, one of the main supports of the frame work suddenly gave way, and in an instant the whole scaffold lay upon the floor across the breasts of the workmen who had been upon it. One or two of the unfortunate men were able to extricate themselves from the ruin, and these went to work to deliver those less fortunate than they. The noise of the falling scaffold attracted workmen to the room from every portion of the building, and the sufferers were quickly released from their painful positions. Every possible effort was made to relieve their pains. Doctors were summoned, and beds were made out of the clothes of the workmen. The names of the injured men are: Joseph Werner, Christ Brown, Josephus Housan, Edwin Hughes, Mike Scanlon, and Hugh Roberts. Werner and Housan are believed to be fatally injured. The former has three fractures of the skull, while the latter is hurt internally. Werner was removed to the County Hospital by Officer Dittenger. Dr. Steele, the surgeon in attendance, expected him to die last night. He is a German, about 22 years of age, unmarried, and boarded at the Cleveland House, on Kinzie street. Housan was removed to his home, and, at last accounts, was somewhat better. The remaining victims of the accident were but slightly hurt, their injuries consisting, for the most part, in bruised and gashed bodies, broken fingers, and disfigured faces. The breaking of the support was caused by a defect in the wood. The men were in the employ of Mr. James Galleway, the contractor for the plastering of the building, who had frequently manifested perfect confidence in the scaffold by getting upon it himself.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD FOR FAMILY OF 3 ADULTS, A GIRL OF 11 and baby of 18 months. I will furnish everything (or would like carpets and curtains furnished), and would like front suite and one small room. Pay prompt. Give price per month including gas and heating, and state full particulars. Address T. J. MAPES, Room 17, Portland Block.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE. A pleasant furnished room, with board, in a small private family where there are no other boarders. West Side, near Ashland-av., preferred. Address, stating terms, Y 50, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY a single gentleman. Best of reference given. Address Z 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON THE NORTH SIDE IN A PRIVATE family where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman, wife, and two children; rooms may be furnished or unfurnished. Address R 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM ON ONE OF THE AVENUES, between Van Buren and Twenty-fourth-sts. Terms not to exceed $8 per week. The best of references given. T 86, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY IN private family during the winter. Address, giving terms and location, O 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN IN A PRIVATE family, and room; South Side north of Twelfth-st., or North Side, south of Chicago-av.; South Side preferred. Address, stating terms and location, T 67, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN in private family. Address X 73, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF EVERY description at auction on Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY—1 PARLOR set, 1 double office desk, 1 large cook stove, 1 parlor heating stove, 1 ash extension table, and other furniture. Apply in basement, 236 State-st.

WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY auction sales. Furniture and housekeeping goods at private sale at auction prices on other days. Goods bought for cash or liberal advances made. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—7 MARBLE-TOP TABLES, iron frames; 1 broiler, gas stove, and 7 castors. Call at 102 East Madison-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—TWO SALOON LICENSES. 344 Division-st., corner of Market.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—RAILROAD TICKETS TO ST. Louis, New Orleans, Mexico, Omaha, Louisville, Cincinnati, Toledo, Pittsburgh, to Chicago. Also to other points. I buy and sell. A. H. POWELL, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LARGE ALE-BOX FOR SAloon. Inquire at 311 West Indiana-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$3,000; REGULAR TRADE; demand constant, sure, and safe; all cash, established; profits very large; all year round business; connected with boot and shoe trade. Must enlarge right now. Reference required and given. O 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE ONLY AVAILABLE restaurant and lunch-counter that will pay the investment. Apply at 175 East Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS will secure a half interest in an established business. Security given. 129 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD—BUSINESS and medical mediums. 105 West Madison-st.

MEDICAL.

ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH CATARRH? YOU can try a "Sure Cure" free, at Dr. C. R. SYKES' office, 169 West Randolph-st. Cut this out.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

I WANT ABOUT 60 M ASSORTED BUILDING lumber for cash. O. R. BROUSE, 94 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON OAKWOOD boulevard and Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.), and also on Grand Boulevard, just adjoining and south of city limits, at low prices and on easy terms. Those who are seeking for sound investments, or are intending to build in the spring, are respectfully requested to look at this admirably located and beautiful property. Call for a plat. Title unquestionable. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—LOTS ON BUTLER, HUBB, Wallace, Spring, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third sts; $725 to $1,000, one-fourth cash, balance on long time; abstract of title given with each lot. HENRY C. LORD, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—800 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, WORTH $6,000, unincumbered. Will exchange for a residence on the avenues worth $12,000, and pay difference in two years. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25x126, ON STATE-ST., 150 FEET south of Thirty-first, east front. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, THE valuable property, 240 feet front, corner Oakley and Walnut-sts., known as "Pool's Garden. Large cash payment required. SAM'L POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BRIDGEPORT LOTS AT BARGAINS. Boys, if you ever want a lot in Bridgeport, now is your time. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, 25 FEET ON THIRty-sixth-st., near Wabash-av. GEO. A. EMERY, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—WE ARE JUST COMPLETING, ON the South Side, several first-class octagon-front brick residences, with all modern improvements, including elegant gas chandeliers and good furnace. Also, two-story brick barn. Better call on us before you purchase. KESLER BROS., 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT in the West Division, worth $6,000, for house and lot on one of the avenues north of Twenty-sixth-st., worth $10,000; will pay $2,000 cash. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON MONROE-ST., BEtween Paulina and Wood, 25x183 feet, to 20-foot alley, at $125 per foot if taken this week. GEORGE SCOVILLE, 156 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH $12,000, AT $9,500, and time given on two thirds of purchase money, if taken at once. GEORGE SCOVILLE, 156 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON WEST MONroe-st., near Campbell, one block from street-cars. Want an offer; owner wants money. 116 East Randolph-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—EQUITY OF REDEMPTION FOR five years in and among finest residence lots in the city, North Side, near lake shore, for sale for half its value in cash, or in exchange for real estate in Cook County. Address C 43, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS 50X190 ft., cheap, and on easy terms. Two good houses and lots on monthly payments. Sale of property on commission solicited. SAM'L POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, FIFTY splendid building lots, size 25x125 feet each. Price reduced until Dec. 15 to $160 per lot, payable one-half cash, and balance one year. Original price $250 per lot. Rare chance for a small and profitable investment. One lot can be bought as cheap as if all were taken. Look at the property and surrounding valuable improvements. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—FINE LOTS IN THIS growing suburb can be had for the small price of $12 per foot. If you want a lot in Englewood, now is the time to secure one. G. B. GRIFFIN, 138 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS—BECK'S SUBdivision adjoining Normal School, very cheap. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A 7-ROOM COTTAGE AND 2 LOTS AT Desplaines, $1,000, only $200 cash and $15 monthly for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS, $350, only $25 down, $5 monthly payments; they will be $500 on and after the 15th of this month. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Now secure the rise.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines; $10 down, $5 a month until paid; they will be $200 on and after the 15th of this month. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Secure one.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, near the crossing, at a sacrifice, as owner is going West. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, WORTH with lot about $16,000, on North Side, east of State-st. Will pay cash. PUTNAM & NEWELL, 94 Washington-st., Room 13.

WANTED—WE HAVE $5,000 ON HAND TO PURchase a bargain in real estate. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8 PARK-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT with board.

45 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. A few day-boarders will be accommodated.

153 EAST RANDOLPH-ST., WASHINGTON DINing-Rooms—One large front room and one small room, new and handsomely furnished; also day-board.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT, WARM, FURnished rooms, with board, for families or single persons. Also, use of barn. Terms reasonable.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE SUITE OF rooms for a family or several gentlemen to let with board.

344 MICHIGAN-AV. — PLEASANT ROOMS, with board. Price reasonable. House all modern improvements. Newly furnished.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED second-story front room to rent, with board, suitable for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen. References required.

499 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, with hot and cold water, marble mantel, closet, &c., with board for gentleman and wife, or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

506 WABASH-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or single, handsomely furnished or unfurnished, with board references required.

588 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—FURnished room, with board.

594 WABASH-AV.—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE, good board at $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano. Day board $3.50.

607 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—TWO ELEgantly furnished rooms on first floor, with board. References given and required.

887 INDIANA-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, well furnished and thoroughly warmed, to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or three single gentlemen. Two or three table boarders can be accommodated. References exchanged. Mrs. SIBLEY.

1155½ INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM TO rent to two persons, with board; price reasonable; no boarding-house.

1198 PRAIRIE-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can be suited with a room and the best of board; all modern conveniences. Call from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.—FIVE young men can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board for $5.50 per week by addressing T 73, Tribune office.

PRAIRIE-AV.—A SINGLE PARTY, SEEKING quiet, fine, warm rooms, good locality, and living, address R 95, Tribune office.

West Side.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON.—Furnished rooms with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen. House has all modern improvements.

98 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER OF MONROE—Very desirable room to rent, with board, for two.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—ACcommodations for two young gents or ladies at $6 per week. Society, and superior table. A very pleasant home for winter. Only one block from Madison-st. cars, near Union Park.

222 WEST MONROE-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, good accommodations, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also single room.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons desiring board with nicely furnished rooms; also a few day boarders accommodated.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A FRONT ROOM suitable for two. Also a single room with board in private family.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—NICE LARGE FURnished room, hot and cold water on first floor, with fire and light, and first-class board, for gentleman and wife. Also other desirable rooms for gents or ladies, reasonable; very desirable, home-like place for good common-sense, prompt-paying, orderly people. None other wanted. Reference satisfactory. House well warmed throughout.

North Side.

107½ NORTH DEARBORN-ST. — ONE LARGE furnished room, $14; two unfurnished, except carpets, $14 and $16, with board; modern conveniences; house new; 12 o'clock dinners.

217 ILLINOIS-ST., NEAR STATE—LARGE sunny front room, second story; bath-room, &c., on same floor. Will let, unfurnished, for $12 a week, with board for two. Also single room, furnished.

223 OHIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN—ELEGANT front room with bay windows and all the modern improvements, furnace heat, etc.; will let en suite or single, with or without furniture; have a very desirable single room.

238 HURON-ST.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, with or without board, for two or three gentlemen.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite Rock Island Depot—Elegant rooms; good board at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, 479, 481, AND 483 STATE-st.—A few more desirable rooms, single or en suite, at moderate rates to permanent boarders for the winter.

IRVING HOUSE, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—A few more room boarders at panic price.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADison-st.—Good rooms, with board, $6. Commutation tickets, 21 meals, $4.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-HAND IRON AND wood-working machinery, steam engines and pumps, blacksmith and machinist tools, at panic prices. GERRIT V. ORTON, Machine Broker, No. 220 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW FARRAR PLANING-MACHINE, very cheap. Apply to GERRITT V. ORTON, Machine Broker, No. 220 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SASH AND DOOR POWER MORTICing-machine; a bargain. GERRITT V. ORTON, Machine Broker, 220 East East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BELTING, VISES, and tools. G. V. ORTON, Machine Broker, 220 East Washington-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—COTTAGE CONTAINING 6 ROOMS ON Langley-av., near Forty-fifth-st.; price, $15 per month. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—$18—LOWER FLOOR, $15; UPPER floor, $26; for all of 8-room dwelling, 337 Indiana-st.; water on each floor. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., near Lake-av., 9 rooms; $30 per month. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FINE BRICK DWELLINGS on Prairie-av., very low to good tenants. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR THE corner of Indiana-av. and Twenty-third-st., containing about 8 rooms. Price $75 per month. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF COTTAGE, 4 NICE large rooms, closets, etc., pleasant neighborhood, near cars and stage; immediate possession. No. 500 South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-ninth.

TO RENT — CHEAP, A WELL-FURNISHED house, No. 823 Wabash-av., for $100 a month; to private family only. Every convenience.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME DWELLING, NO. 400 West Van Buren-st. PHILIP MYERS & CO., 18 Major Block.

TO RENT—THE DWELLING HOUSE NO. 118 West Washington-st., containing 13 rooms, with water, gas, and furnace complete. Will be rented low. J. M. WILLIAMS, southwest corner Washington and Desplaines-sts.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, SOUTH SIDE, $10. Inquire at 117 East Madison-st., Room 2. Immediate possession.

TO RENT—1033 WABASH-AV., DWELLING OF 8 rooms at $50 per month. Inquire 115 Eighteenth-st., corner Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID HOUSE ON WALNUT-st. Only $37.50 per month; cheap. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR CURtis, a 14-room marble-front house, with modern improvements; good brick barn. Rent low to a good party. Apply to GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, Room 16, 83 Clark-st.

TO RENT — 507 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., ONE block from State-st. horse-cars, nice new house, 11 rooms, with or without stable; all modern improvements; cheap to first-class tenant. Also, No. 180 Fourth-av., 8 rooms, cheap. A. H. ROBENSON, No. 180 East Adams-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 13 ROOMS, AT $65 PER month, opposite the Post-Office; furnace, bath-room, etc. Furniture for sale low, if wanted. CHAPIN, 214 East Madison-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms for gentlemen in second or third story brick; have inside blinds, with gas, water, and closets on same floor; among the pleasantest in the city; low rates to good tenants. Apply at Room 49, 105 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE MOST DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms in the city to be rented to the right parties on very reasonable terms; appointments first-class. 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT AND NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, gas and warmed. 543 State-st.

TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping, on Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THREE NICE ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping. Inquire at 166 East Van Buren-st., in brown stone front.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT THE Louis House, 48 West Randolph-st., by the day, week, or month; single rooms 50 cents a day.

TO RENT—A MOST DESIRABLE FURNISHED room, to gentlemen; warmed, lighted, and calculated for two. 348 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS ON SECOND, THIRD, AND fourth floor of building 178 to 184 South Water-st., cor. of LaSalle, suitable for offices, printing offices, or light manufacturing. Rent reasonable to proper parties. Apply at Room 1, on premises.

TO RENT—SIX VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS AT 1130 South State-st. Also large barn. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS large enough for 3 or 4; halls heated. 164 and 166 East Washington-st., Room 60.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Inquire at 117 North Wells-st., northwest corner of Ohio.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THREE NICE ROOMS, WITH closets, water, etc., at 23 Gold-st., suitable for housekeeping. Apply to P. McHUGH, Room 32, No. 173 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEKEEPing. Apply at 291 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY AT 334 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, suitable for light housekeeping; also, a furnished cottage of five rooms, with carpet and furniture. Inquire at 221 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, for gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives at 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—120 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK, furnished room for two, $12 to $16 per month; also unfurnished rooms, cheap.

TO RENT—A FEW NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS at low rates to ladies or gentlemen at 109 Franklin-st., southeast corner Washington.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms at 866 Wabash-av. for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, with water, &c., at 307 West Jackson-st., near Morgan. Price $15 per month.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT $18, $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—THE HANDSOME STORE AND BASEment 135 State-st., 20x73 to an alley; steam-heated and every convenience; moderate rent. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ONLY $25 FOR STORE AND THREE good living rooms, on Halsted-st., near Jackson. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—IN EAST LYONS, A STORE SUITABLE for hardware and tin store or groceries; good opening for either business; rent cheap. Apply to WM. LUNN, Lyons, Ill.

TO RENT—STORE ON MILWAUKEE-AV. ALSO one on Kinzie-st. Apply at 331 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP FOR A TERM OF YEARS SECond, third, and fourth floors, with basement, of No. 31 East Washington-st., adjoining Field & Leiter's; elevator, counters, shelving, and walnut counting-room, gas fixtures, etc. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, $15 PER MONTH; also, unfurnished rooms, convenient for light housekeeping, at 177 Clark-st. Inquire at Room 27.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS on North State-st. Address U 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A STORE, 48 FEET DEEP, WITH NEW shelving and gas chandeliers. Rent moderate. Near corner Van Buren and South Halsted-sts., No. 207. Inquire up-stairs.

Offices.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK-ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, and every convenience, in our basement office. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—$35—DESIRABLE OFFICE, ROOM 8, 145 Clark-st., southeast corner Madison; some railing and matting, desk, chairs, etc., at half cost.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—PACKING-HOUSE WITH IRON TANK, steam boiler, steaming-rooms, smoke-house, &c., all in complete running order. G. A. RHODES, Jr., 140 LaSalle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AS THE WEATHER IS WARM, THE DEMAND for medium-priced horses is good. Have customers for 10 good, sound 'bus horses. Chicago Horse Market, 25 West Washington-st.

A MAN GOING ABROAD WILL SELL OR EXchange any part of a great variety of first-class driving rigs, horses, carriages, buggies, sleighs, &c. Also household goods. Wants a good breech-loading gun. Will give any time wanted, with security. Call or address O. J. STOUGH, 73 and 74 Dearborn-st.

A GOOD DRAFT HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP AT 702 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, at half their value. Inquire of BEARDSLY & NEWTON, Court-place, between Wells and Franklin-sts.

HORSE, HARNESS, AND LEATHER-TOP BUGgy, with bridle, and splendid saddle and buffalo-robe, all for $150 cash. Apply at 132 East Lake-st., in printing-office.

HORSE, BUGGY, HARNESS AND SPRING wagon for a good family carriage, or will sell a span of horses and harness cheap. B. F. HEAD, basement 151 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH OR TRADE FOR parlor set, a good express wagon, with top or without; must be in good repair, or would buy a whole rig—horse, harness, and wagon, and pay difference. Address E J P, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BLACK HORSE ABOUT 5 YEARS old, and weight 800 to 900, in exchange for lot. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

SEWING MACHINES.

CALL AT THE SINGER OFFICE 215 SOUTH HALsted-st., and buy a machine on easy monthly payments. Machines rented. Office open evenings. A. J. MELCHERT, Agent.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs. Ladies can get a sewing-machine on easy monthly payments, making a small cash payment down, and take our sewing home, and be paid in cash for all work done over monthly payments. Come and examine our terms. Old machines repaired and made as good as new.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S WEST Side branch office, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy payments. Remember the number.

TWO IMPROVED FAMILY AND ONE MEDIUM Singer machines; also two Grover & Baker, improved, for sale very cheap. 135 Clark-st., Room 2.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

MUSICAL.

A PERSON DESIRING A GOOD PIANO, ENtirely new, can obtain one by paying half cash down and the balance in board for one or two; location near Union Park. Address PIANO FORTE, West Side Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANO, VERY cheap for cash. Purchaser please call and see, at 63 South Clark-st.

PIANO WANTED—WILL EXCHANGE DRY GOODS for a good piano. Address T 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED — WHERE IS LEO Girac, music teacher? This gentleman is requested to apply immediately, for important information, to KNAUER BROS., North Clark-st., Chicago. Cleveland and Buffalo papers please copy.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—COPYISTS—MEN THAT CAN WRITE rapidly and plainly (we pay by the hour) can apply at 8 a. m., at the office of "Our Fireside Friend," 160 Sixteenth-st., corner of State.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY, SOBER MAN, TO work at the watchmaking trade. Apply by letter, with references, to S. N. MONROE, Danville, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE-SHOER TO WORK on the floor at 431 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LARD-RENDERER. 8 Davis-st., one block west terminus Randolph-st. cars, on West Lake.

WANTED—A GOOD FIREMAN, AT A. PORTER & CO.'S Shoeing-Shop, rear 779 Wabash-av. None but first-class workmen need apply.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS, at 570 State-st., this morning at 7 o'clock.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 CHOPPERS TO LEAVE TO-DAY; pay, $1.20 per cord. Apply to C. V. SNELL, 2½ Randolph-st., Lind Block.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN CAPABLE OF earning $3 per day. Apply, after 11, in stationery store 25 State-st.

WANTED—A FEW LABORERS CAN FIND WORK at the corner of Nineteenth and Grove-sts., near Eighteenth-st. bridge; wages $1 per day; good men can find steady work. Apply before 12 o'clock. SWETT & CROUCH.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY STATE TO SELL Chang-Chang. Everybody buys; any one can sell. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MEN FOR AN EASY BUSINESS THAT will pay $3 to $4 a day. Call and see the non-explosive that sells for 50 cents and costs 10. RAY & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OUT OF EMployment to call on or address REVINGTON & CO., 222 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY ABOUT 12 YEARS OF age. Must come recommended. J. F. WOILENSAK, 2½ LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS to canvass for an article for holiday trade. An A 1 man can make big pay. BIGELOW BROS. & STONE, 131 Lake-st.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING BUSINESS TO SELL our new articles. Will pay well. American Novelty Co., 123 South Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO SELL Catawba and other grape wine to the Chicago trade from a Keokuk vineyard. Capital required, $100. Address D 77, Tribune office.

WANTED — ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN, TO whom steady employment will be given. Call at or address 167 South Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—A WAITER. CALL AT WEBNER'S restaurant, 51 South State-st. Wages, $5 per week.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY TO TAKE general agency for the Northwest of first-class book now being published. 143 LaSalle st., Room 39.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, in a private family. Apply at 24 Groveland Park, opposite the University on Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN COOK, ONE THAT CAN cook meats and oysters, at 52 State-st., in basement.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS OYSTER-COOK; must thoroughly understand cooking oysters in every shape. Call at 81 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 14, ALSO AN ACTIVE boy. Apply at Boston Laundry, 49 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GIRL; MUST BE A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; 3 in family. Apply at 692 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT COOK in a private boarding-house; also, a first-class dining-room girl; none other need apply, at 1300 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 594 WEST ADAMS-ST., A GOOD German or Swede girl to do general housework.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. No Irish need apply. Inquire at 1165 Prairie-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, German or Swede. Apply at 1073 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR ENGLISH GIRL for housework for family of three; $3 per week. Call before noon to-day at 369 Third-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. 365 Dayton-st., near Centre.

WANTED—GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL for general housework, at 645 Michigan-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of a young baby, and who can sew. Apply to 1240 Wabash-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LADIES' CLOTHES-ironer, one who can iron and polish collars as well. Come prepared to work Thursday morning. Laundry 384 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES FOR THE AMUSEment business; rare chance. Address, stating where you can be seen, E C, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES EVERYWHERE TO SELL rubber goods for ladies and children. Those wishing pleasant and profitable business for the winter should call. MRS. PALMER, Room 18, 184 East Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—EIGHT SHARES OF American Bridge Co.'s stock for jewelry, piano, or merchant tailoring. Send in your offer to X 74, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—FROM $25 TO $500, FOR short time, on collateral security. Address C I, Post-Office Box 52.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON SHORT time. First-class collaterals required. Address A 33, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITIES. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

MONEY WANTED IN SUMS FROM $500 TO $5,000, on collaterals or real estate. Address X 61, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOUSES ON leased land, diamonds, and other collaterals, at No. 143 Clark-st., Room 5. K. WINNE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate, under present rental, in sums not less than $5,000, for three or five years, ; 10 per cent interest and commissions. No brokers need apply. Apply to F. FINCH, with Mattocks & Mason, 523 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PURCHASE-MONEY notes; no brokerage. Apply to, or address C. S. WALLER, 2½ State-st., Room 2.

WILL BUY $12,000 WORTH OF PURCHASE-money notes; security must be first-class. J. W. HAWLEY, Attorney, Room 43 Portland Block.

WANTED—$8,000 ON HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH Park-av., worth $18,000 cash; also want $50,000 to loan in sums of $5,000 and upwards. Property all first-class. Apply to F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED — $10,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT; HIGH rates, security gilt-edged. Principals address T 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—$10,000 PURCHASE-MONEY NOTES; must be first-class; by PARSONS COOK, Room 43 Portland Block.

WANTED—$10,000 FOR THREE YEARS; ALSO, $2,500 for three years; also, $5,000 for one year; also, first-class mortgages. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

$600 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. W. M. HOWLAND, 165 Washington-st., Room 24.

$10,000 WANTED, ON REAL ESTATE SEcurities, for one or two years. Will pay 10 per cent per annum and no commission. Address T 65, Tribune office.

$200,000 OF COUNTY WARRANTS FOR sale, in sums of $5,000 or $10,000; 100 per cent guaranteed. ENOCH HOWARD & CO., Room 2, McCormick Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS—WANTED ABOUT $350 worth of building, will pay $175 cash and balance in equity in outside lots. Address S 10, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

DIVORCE—MRS. IDA RICHARDS OBTAINED A divorce from Mr. F. S. Richards, in the Circuit Court, on the 14th, and her name was changed by decree to IDA FLETCHER.

HAVE $75,000 CAPITAL, AND AM LOOKING FOR an active business interest, commercial or manufacturing preferred. Principals only need address, in confidence, L 54, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE—I HAVE A FEW ACRES JUST four blocks out of city limits, 3 miles from Court-House. Will exchange for unimproved South Side property, or join in subdivision. Address T 57, Tribune office.

SOME ONE WHO MUST SELL CAN DISPOSE OF a small business by calling at Room 1, McCormick Block.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE BOSTON LAUNDRY HAS REMOVED TO 49 Eldridge court. Work warranted; prices moderate.

WEST TROY LAUNDRY, 104 WEST WASHINGton-st. Gents' wear, $1 per dozen; ladies', $1.50 per dozen.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT WITH CHICAGO PARties to cut and store or ship ice; have facilities for handling 10,000 tons; terms will be made to suit; low freight. Address, for one week, ICE PACKER, Tribune office.

WANTED—ANY PARTY HAVING ONE OF R. G. Dunn & Co.'s mercantile reference books for 1873, for sale, can find a purchaser by addressing E 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALOON LICENSE FOR CASH AT 135 East Adams-st. CHARLES A. MAY.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY CANVASSERS FOR THE GREAT SENSATION, the best and fastest selling subscription book out. Address or apply to THE BEVERLY COMPANY, Publishers, Central Hall Block, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FIVE OF THE GREATEST novelties for household purposes in the market, at 27 South Clark-st. Agents wanted at once to introduce the same.

AGENTS WANTED—OUR AGENTS MAKE A good living everywhere. Call or address C. W. ZAREMBA & CO., 9, 11, and 13 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY EASILY MADE; 50c samples to country free. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, to sell something new; needed in every house; retails for $1. This is no humbug, but the best and cheapest article in this city. 87 South Clark-st., basement.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JUSTICE: WILL ACCEDE TO ANY reasonable proposition. What do you desire? Address 17 Clifton House.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FOR the winter; will work for board; writes a fair hand; has had considerable experience in office work. Address U 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN AN office; speaks German and English, and writes a fair hand. References given. S 72, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who has had long experience in the care of horses and carriages, and can give good reference as to habits. X 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN BY A young man who will make himself generally useful; wages no object; good references. Address U 42, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM the South, in some theatrical company where he will have an opportunity of studying the profession. Address X 63, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE IN any position; both workers and Americans; small salary expected. Address Q 74, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to teach children the German language; is willing to assist in sewing or to assist in general housework in a small private family. Please call at second floor 119 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do housework or second work in a private family. Reference given if required. Call to-day at 140 Seventeenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; no objections to go out of the city. Apply at 615 Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE Swedish girl in a small American family. Please call at 258 Second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL in a private family to do general housework. Address No. 370 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY COLORED girl, 19 years of age, of good habits, who has worked at one place four years; recommendations satisfactory. Call for two days at 205 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, GOOD WASHER and ironer, or general housework. Please call at 227 Bushnell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL COMPETENT to do general housework in a private family; references given. Call at 93 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work and take care of children or sew. Please call for two days at 277 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; good references. Apply at 25 Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 256 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN HOTEL, restaurant, or large boarding-house. Apply at 161 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady in a private family or boarding-house for general housework, South Side preferred. Address S 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to do housework by a German girl, where there are no children. Address, for two days, 411 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and dining-room girl. Call at 257 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK or to do general housework in private family, by a German woman with references. Apply at 223 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A COMPETENT NORwegian girl to cook or do general housework in a private family. Call at 237 West Randolph-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT dressmaker, a few more families, to sew by the day, at prices to suit the times, $1.50 per day. Address MRS. GREEN, West Side Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO sew forenoons for her board and furnish Singer machine. Will do second-work or any work but kitchen-work. Will expect permanent home for the winter. Call, or address MISS MAY, 190 West Madison-st., third floor.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS a wet-nurse, to take baby to her own house, 215 North Vine-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD character, with $2,500, desirous of engaging in trade, can buy a half interest in a country store, doing a good business, in one of the most beautiful villages in the State; or the party will give good security for the money and pay salary for services. For particulars, address T 45, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, IN ONE OF THE BEST business towns in Indiana. No old stock. Reason for selling on account of bad health. For particulars, terms, &c., address P. O. Box 456, Kokomo, Ind.

FOR SALE—A "BRANCH OFFICE" SAVINGS Bank in this city, holding large deposits and doing good business. Address, giving full name, X 60, Tribune office.

MEAT MARKET, WITH HORSE AND WAGON, doing $75 to $100 per day, for sale or trade. A bargain. THOMAS & CO., 51 South Clark-st., Room 6.

SALOON LICENSE, FIXTURES, ETC., FOR SALE. Apply or address 160 Maxwell-st.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD WILL OF AN established business for sale; a profit of 20 per cent can be realized; returns in 30 days; can be conducted with small capital; $20,000 can be used advantageously; no objection to retaining a half-interest; no competition; business secured by patent. Address PATENTEE, care Curtis & Co., 136 South Water-st.

THOMAS & CO., BUSINESS CHANCE BROKERS, have removed from 48 to 51 South Clark-st., in the Music Hall Building. We have over 250 business chances entirely in our hands for sale or trade. Call and see us.

TO A PARTY WHO WILL INVEST $500, WE WILL guarantee 200 per cent in 90 days. BIGELOW BROS. & STONE, 131 Lake-st.

WANTED—WE OFFER A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for a commercial traveller with small capital to invest in well paying business. Address O 40, Tribune office.

WELL ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE BUSINESS, light manufacturing, will net from $10,000 to $15,000 a year, in exchange for good improved property and $200 cash, or approved notes. Stock, $11,000. Address by owner, only giving description of property, X 58, Tribune office.

$500 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN A WELL established cash business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 38.

$500 WILL BUY HALF-INTEREST IN A LONG-established and genteel jobbing business paying clear $500 per month, with only $1,000 stock on hand. 123 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAME TO THE PREMISES, A FAT HOG, WHICH the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. 123 Halsted-st. C. F. STALL.

FOUND—ON 26TH OF NOVEMBER, A LARGE Newfoundland dog. Owner can have him by proving property and paying charges. Address D 71, Tribune office.

LOST—ABOUT NOON, DEC. 3, BETWEEN 49 LaSalle-st. and the United States Court-room, Republic Life Building, same street, a large onyx and blood-stone locket, gold-mounted. A liberal reward to any one returning it to the subscriber, 49 LaSalle-st. P. P. HEYWOOD.

LOST—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, IN GOING from Lake-st. to Lincoln Park, a ladies' gold watch. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 727 North Wells-st.

LOST—AT THE CORNER OF STATE AND WATER-sts., a young black-and-tan terrier, ears uncut. Suitable reward for its return to D. E. BRADLEY.

LOST—ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN THIRteenth and Fourteenth-sts., a child's gray fur collar. A reward will be given if returned to 673 Wabash-av.

LOST—BANK DRAFTS IN BLANK-BOOK FORM. Reward for return to 164 LaSalle-st. JOHN. A. GATES.

LOST—A PASS-BOOK OF NO USE TO ANY ONE but the owner. $3 reward will be given by returning it to No. 238 South Franklin-st., corner of Quincy.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINing three $5 bills, $2.60 in change, and small gold cross and some silver. Please leave at 316 Michigan-av. It is the property of a poor girl.

STOLEN—FROM 365 WEST MADISON-ST., ONE brown overcoat, containing a pocketbook, with a check on the Home National Bank in favor of Shepard & Goodrich, or bearer, for $50, drawn by A. Roberts & Bro.; also, one note dated Nov. 11, for $1,905, due Dec. 1, 1873, indorsed on note $50 Dec. 1, note made payable to A. C. Day & Co. or order, signed by Albert E. Gage. All persons are forbidden to negotiate for the above check and notes, as payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the above articles to 372 West Madison-st. A. C. DAY.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—FOR DWELLING-HOUSE, LOT IN Englewood, 50x125 ft., 3 acres at South Lawn, house and lease, West Madison-st., house and lot in Grand Haven, and some mortgage notes. Will assume incumbrance. JOHN M. SECRIST, 120 Clark-st., Room 5.

EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD FARM, 1,000 FEET AT Glendale, and 1,000 feet at Irving Park. JOHN M. SECRIST, 120 Clark-st., Room 5.

EXCHANGE—SIX DAIRY COWS AND ONE GOOD work-mare for vacant lot south of Chicago-av. and east of Crawford-av. L. FARNHAM, 131 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO HOUSES NEAR ELLIS Park, bringing $900 annual rent, for real estate near Central Park. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 151 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE THREE FINELY-IMproved farms, value $25,000 each, and will exchange them for city or suburban property, slightly incumbered. Also, cottage and lot for suburban lots, and vice versa. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, A farm in Winnebago County, Ill.; house and lot, Valparaiso, Ind., and 80 acres unimproved. PHILIP MYERS & CO. 18 Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—40 LOTS NEAR BRIGHTON House for farm, grocery stock, or other good property. J. R. WHEELER, Room 2, 126 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO INCUMbrance, for a good farm. J. R. WHEELER, Room 2, 126 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN HOTEL NEAR CITY, first-class location, livery-stable connected, paying 100 per cent, price $15,500; will take cottage and lot 25 feet in city. LING & HOLMES, 173 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE — ELEGANT 3-STORY BRICK store, plate-glass front, near Chicago, and 40 feet on Lincoln-av., for farm. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE — ONE MARBLE FRONT, 14 rooms, Calumet-av., and one 2-story brick on Fourth-av. (rents $3,500), for acre property for subdivision. Give description and price. C. McDONNELL, Room 10, 157 East Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—BY AN OLD, EXPERIENCED PIANO-forte teacher, three or four pupils; tuition reduced to $12 for twenty lessons; good reference if required; will call at pupils' residence. MUSIC TEACHER, 333 Larrabee-st.

THE HOWELL CASE.

Early History of the Suit—The Preceding Trials.

Judge Blodgett's Charge to the Jury.

Novel Points in Fire Insurance Discussed.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

This case, which has occupied Judge Blodgett and a jury for upwards of three weeks, has at length came to a termination. In order to correctly understand it, it is necessary to go back into the history of the plaintiff and trace the successive steps in the affair, one by one, up to the present day.

In 1839 Martin A. Howell, father of the plaintiff, established a manufactory of wall-paper at New Brunswick, in the State of New Jersey. Fortune smiled upon him, and he became wealthy and highly respected. In the course of time he took his two sons, Russell Howell and Martin A., into partnership with him. This partnership was ultimately dissolved, and Martin A. came West for pleasure. He settled temporarily at Ottawa. There he became acquainted with the leading citizens of that town, and conceived a liking for the place. Subsequently he bought out all other interests in the manufactory at New Brunswick, and, believing in the future of the great West, determined to come here. Just at this time, the citizens of Marseilles, in LaSalle County, had built a dam across the Illinois River and were desirous of utilizing the water-power. They made liberal propositions to the public at large, and their efforts resulted in quite a large number of manufacturing establishments locating there; amongst the rest that of Martin A. Howell, Jr. He erected a substantial brick building, three stories high, and at once removed his machinery from New Brunswick to Marseilles. Before doing this, however, he had it all repaired, and what was worthless or worn out replaced with new machinery of more approved design.

In the course of transit from one point to another he had taken out insurance to a large amount, to cover maratime and other risks. When it reached Marseilles and was placed in position, he insured it in several companies to an aggregate amount of $90,000. One of these policies was for $5,000 in the Hartford Insurance Company, defendants in the present suit. This policy was taken out in the month of May, 1869. In the early part of October of that year, the entire building and contents were destroyed by fire. This event occasioned quite an excitement in Marseilles and the surrounding country. It was intimated that the burning was the act of an incendiary, and ultimately Felix Sigler, the watchman of the premises, was arrested, and a preliminary examination had before Justice Lockwood, at Ottawa. Mr. Howell procured the services of the late Julius Avery to defend Sigler, and also tried to obtain the services of the late O. C. Gray, but that gentleman was absent from home, trying the celebrated Kennedy will case at Yorkville, in Kendall County. The prosecution was conducted by Charles Blanchard, State Attorney, and John Van Arman, of Chicago. The result was the acquittal of Sigler.

The next phase in the drama, was the arrest of Howell himself, and his trial at the June term of 1870, in the Circuit Court of LaSalle County. The trial lasted sixteen days—was most splendidly conducted, and terminated with the acquittal of Mr. Howell. As in the previous examinations before the Justices, the prosecution was conducted by State's-Attorney Blanchard, for whom the insurance companies retained the assistance of John Van Arman and H. K. Boyle. The defence was in the hands of O. C. Gray, Julius Avery, and George W. Stipp.

On the termination of the criminal proceedings, Mr. Howell immediately demanded of the insurance companies the payment of the amounts of their several policies. To this, two or three companies at once acceded, but the majority did not. The most pertinacious of the several companies in its opposition to Mr. Howell was the defendant in the present case.

To recover from them Mr. Howell brought suit in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Records were made, depositions taken and filed, when the great fire of Chicago came and swept away every document. This caused the trial to be delayed until now.

Some peculiar features about the case are that Morris D. Smith, Felix Sigler, and another man named Shaw, who were related to each other by marriage, made affidavits completely exculpating Mr. Howell from any complicity in the matter. On the trial of the case these witnesses testified directly the contrary to their preceding affidavits, and stated that the affidavits made by them had been fraudulently procured, with the expectation and hope of pecuniary reward from Howell, as promised by him to them. Failing to receive such reward, they had become apostles of truth, and testified,—Sigler, that he had set fire to the building at the procurement of Howell; Smith that he had been the instrument for obtaining Sigler's services, and Shaw that he had seen Sigler in the building in the act of setting fire to it.

The subsequent history of the case, the nature of the testimony on the present trial, and all other matters connected with it, are so clearly and lucidly stated in the charge of the Court that we refrain from further stating them.

NOVEL PROCEEDING.

On the opening of court yesterday,—the arguments having been concluded on Tuesday,—the Court was ready to charge the jury. Mr. Dexter, of counsel for the defendant, arose and stated that as Mr. Storrs, in his closing argument, had introduced a magnifying lens by which to test the genuineness of an entry on the register of the Clifton House, Ottawa, he desired to introduce expert testimony to rebut the inferences that might be drawn from such testimony. This was objected to, but the Court allowed it to be done, and Prof. Babcock and Dr. H. A. Johnson testified in this respect, introducing a compound microscope called "Bell's full-sized binocular stand microscope," made in London, and acknowledged to be the best instrument extant. The object was to prove that the name "Martin A. Howell, Jr., New Brunswick, New Jersey, T" made in that register, was made after, and not before, the entry on the next line.

This having been attended to,

JUDGE BLODGETT'S CHARGE TO THE JURY was delivered, and was substantially as follows:

The plaintiff in this case seeks to recover upon a policy of insurance, issued by the defendant, bearing date June 15, 1869, whereby the defendant insured the paper-hanging manufactory of the plaintiff, situated in Marseilles, in this State, against damage by fire to the amount of $5,000 for the period of one year from the date of the policy.

To sustain this claim, in the opening the plaintiff proves the issue of his policy, the fact that his building was burned on the 3d of October, 1869, during the life of the policy, that the loss was total, and that he had in due time furnished to the defendant the notice and proof of loss required by the policy, and, claiming that this evidence made out a prima facie case, the plaintiff rested.

By way of answer to the case thus made by the plaintiff, the defendant contended that the plaintiff had procured policies of insurance upon the building and contents, to an aggregate amount of about $80,000, which greatly exceeded the value of the property; that he had caused the building and contents to be burned, with the intent to defraud the defendants and other insurance companies which had issued policies on the property.

The policy contained the following clause: "All fraud, or attempt at fraud, on the part of the insured, shall cause a forfeiture of all claim under this policy."

Before proceeding to discuss the questions applicable to a fraudulent burning, I will allude to the questions of law raised by the defendant, upon the principles which constitute a right on the part of plaintiff to recover. The policy refers, by express terms, to an application theretofore made by the plaintiff, and declares said application to be a part of the policy, and a warranty on the part of the assured. By reference to the application, it appears that, among other questions which he is required to answer, is the following: "Is there a force-pump on the premises, expressly for use at fires; is it a good pump, and at all times ready for immediate use?" To which the plaintiff replied, "One constructing, to float every floor by open cocks—the power applied outside the building in constant use for pumping water for washing purposes."

It is one of the admitted facts in the case, that at the time of the fire no pump had been put in, and no vertical pipes nor lateral pipes. Upon this state of facts, the defendant claims that the plaintiff cannot recover, because this clause is in the nature of a warranty or covenant, that the said pump should be constructed within a reasonable time, and inasmuch as the application is dated May 4, 1869, and the fire occurred in October, and therefore more than a reasonable time had elapsed, the policy had become void by reason of this breach of warranty. I find no words which expressly, or by implication, restrict the policy from taking effect until the force-pump had been put in. There is no language to show that the policy was not to become operative until it was so constructed. I shall instruct the jury that the policy was not voided under the circumstances.

It may be that the true construction of this clause required the plaintiff to put in the pump and pipes within a reasonable time, as contended by the defendant. But I think, if the contract of insurance once took effect, and became operative, the defendant could not evade it without a demand upon the plaintiff to comply with his part of the undertaking, and notice that unless the contract was performed, the policy would be rescinded. If the delay was unreasonable, the defendant could at any time protect himself by notice, demanding a compliance with this clause, by rescinding the contract, if compliance was not had, and by reserving the right to cancel the policy.

If the plaintiff had stated that the pump was already put in the building, such a statement would have voided the policy. The undertaking of the plaintiff is to construct a pump, and not that there was one in already. His policy was not to be operative until signed by the agent at Marseilles, and it was not so signed until the 26th of August, at which time the pump had not been put in, and there was an acquiescence in the delay up to that time, and no demand that the pump should be put in within any specific time is shown.

I now recur to the points which I consider the main features of the defense. In the outset, I will state that the defendant, in this branch of the case, has the laboring oar. The plaintiff shows his policy, notice, and proof of loss, and his claim is made out as a prima facie case. The defendant has undertaken to prove that the plaintiff burned the property, or caused it to be burned. This kind of defense, inasmuch as it charges the plaintiff not only with fraud, but with a high criminal offense, must be made out not only by a preponderance of testimony, but beyond a reasonable doubt.

The evidence by which the defendant seeks to establish this is, first, by the direct testimony of Morris D. Smith and Felix Sigler, that one of them set fire to the building, and by the procurement of the plaintiff. The second class is evidence tending to corroborate the testimony of Smith and Sigler. Thirdly, they seek to establish that he submitted exaggerated, and fraudulent statements of the loss so sustained.

In regard to the first class of evidence, that of Smith and Sigler, tending to show that the building was fired by the plaintiff, I have to say that by their own statements they were accomplices of the defendant in the commission of the crime, and their testimony should be received with the utmost caution. The jury ought not to find for the defendant, on their testimony, unless it is so corroborated by extrinsic facts and circumstances that the jury believe these men have substantially sworn to the truth. In weighing and deciding upon testimony of this kind, you should first carefully consider their respective statements,—was their testimony sustained and coherent, the intrinsic probability of their story, the relation of it to known and proved facts, the motives of the witnesses as developed or stated in this case, the character of the men, the plaintiff's knowledge of their character, and his intimacies with them.

Secondly, you are to consider, in connection with the testimony of these men, the facts and testimony shown by the evidence which tend to corroborate and support their statements. Much of the testimony has but little significance, except as it tends to corroborate or otherwise the testimony of these men; and you are to look for the corroboration of these witnesses from outside sources, and not for one to sustain the other; but they must each be sustained by extrinsic corroborative facts and circumstances.

Prominent among the corroborative testimony insisted upon by the defendant is the evidence tending to prove the suspicious conduct of the defendant, both before and after the fire; his frequent interviews with, and visits to, Smith and Sigler; his employment of Sigler as watchman, when he stated that there was no necessity for a watchman, in his application to the insurance company, while he now states that he only employed him in a certain sense, and the professions he made after the loss, are circumstances to be considered by you; also, the arrest of Sigler, and his hearing before a Magistrate; the procurement of an attorney for Sigler, and the payment of counsel; his writing letters over fictitious signatures; his meeting with Sigler and Smith on terms of equality, at the time that he was employing them to burn the building; and his taking Sigler away and employing him in a distant part of the country, are all circumstances showing, as the defendant maintains, a complicity which is only consistently explained upon the theory of guilt. It is for you to weigh these facts, and to say whether they maintain or corroborate the theory of the defendant. If they do so, then how far they tend to show the guilt of the plaintiff, either with Smith's and Sigler's evidence, or without it.

You should consider the amount of the property destroyed. A large amount of testimony bears upon the value of the machinery and property contained in the building. This testimony is mainly useful because, if proved, it tends to supply a motive on the part of the plaintiff for the destruction of this property. If this property was not worth more than $40,000, as claimed by the defendant, when it was insured for upwards of $80,000, a motive is shown. If, from the evidence, you are satisfied that the plaintiff endeavors to get an overvaluation of the property, thus securing the payment of more money than he was entitled to, such fact should be considered of pregnant meaning. The assured should be held to strict truth in his proof of loss. The nature of the insurance business is such that companies cannot know, at the time the policy is issued, the exact amount of the property.

To rebut the testimony on the part of the defendant, the plaintiff has offered evidence:

First—To contradict the defendant's proof, both as to the main facts and the corroborative circumstances.

Second—Evidence tending to impeach the witnesses of the defendant. This evidence may be that tending to show that the defendant's witnesses are unworthy of credit, in consequence of bad character for truth and veracity, that the witnesses have, at other times, made oath, or stated without oath, testimony different from what they testify on this trial.

The law devolves upon you the duty of weighing this contradictory evidence. You are to pass upon the credibility of the various witnesses, and determine the amount of credit you will give to their respective statements.

In regard to the evidence that seeks to impeach witnesses, by showing that they have at other times stated or sworn differently from what they did on this trial, I will say that this goes to the credibility of the witnesses, and it is for you to say whether, from all the circumstances, it is probable that the witness has told the truth on the trial, and his former statement may have been untrue.

Most of the testimony consists of coincidences. The value of these coincidences depends upon their naturalness. If you are satisfied that an apparent coincidence had been brought about by artificial or fictitious causes, or means had been used to bring it about, its value as corroborative evidence is not only impaired, but essentially destroyed. For illustration: The object of introducing the register of the Clifton House at Ottawa was to show that the plaintiff was a guest of that house on the 3d of October, 1869. If, from the evidence, you are satisfied that this register has been tampered with,—that this name has been written since the others, for the purpose of coincidence,—then it should not only go for naught, but it should weigh against the party, as the presumption would be that he had manufactured this evidence for that purpose.

If the evidence satisfies you, beyond a reasonable doubt, and you believe the plaintiff did procure the burning of his building, and that he was privy to the destruction of his building, then your finding will be for the defendant.

I do not deem it necessary to say to you that you are to try this case without reference to the parties in it; that the defendant is in the condition of a corporation, and the plaintiff in that of an individual. Before you, as jurors, the question is not who are the parties, but what are their rights under the law and evidence, as it has been delivered.

At 12 o'clock at noon the jury retired to consider their verdict, and had not agreed when the Court adjourned for the day.

It was agreed by the respective counsel that, in the event of an agreement being arrived at, a sealed verdict might be filed.

The case was conducted by E. A. Storrs, the Hon. J. O. Glover, and F. A. Fisher for the plaintiff, and by Wirt Dexter, Sidney Smith, and H. K. Boyle for the defendant.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

Prof. H. S. Carhart, of the University, lectures before the Woman's College Friday afternoon.

The monthly meeting of the Directors of the Public Library will be held at the Library rooms this evening.

A company of amateurs residing on the ridge are rehearsing a "comic opera" for the delectation of themselves and their friends.

A sewing-circle was held at Mr. George E. Purington's Tuesday afternoon. In the evening the gentlemen appeared, according to the old-fashioned custom, and a pleasant time was enjoyed.

South Evanston is to have a Station Agent, as well as a new depot. Mr. Henry A. Downing, of the Evanston Depot, has received the appointment, and will assume his new duties Monday.

Notwithstanding the unpleasant state of the weather, a meeting of the Village Trustees was held Tuesday evening. Trustees Gilbert, Powers, Willard, Gage, and Blanchard deserve credit for being present, even if they did not transact much business.

Mr. J. C. Humphreys was chosen Clerk pro tem, and the minutes were read and approved.

Bills to the amount of $180.59 were presented, audited, and ordered paid.

Several ordinances prepared by the Board's Attorney were read for its information, and were discussed and laid over for further consideration.

The Board then adjourned for one week, and the members proceeded to hold a private session for the consideration of plans for building the Water-Works, and subjects connected therewith. It is expected that the next meeting will show that the Board has not forgotten this much-needed improvement.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Education for Hyde Park have just established two new schools; one at Cornell, enrolling 29 scholars, with Mrs. Annie Edwards, teacher, and one at South Shore, of which Mrs. Campbell has been elected teacher, this last being the tenth school under the care of the Board, as follows:

Hyde Park High School, 65 scholars; Kenwood Primary School, 59; Kenwood Intermediate School, 46; Kenwood Grammar School, 52; South Park School, 53; Woodlawn School, 35; Brookline School, 48; Cornell School, 29; Parkside School, 47; South Shore School, 31. Total, 465 scholars.

They are all under the superintendence of Prof. P. N. Haskell, who is also principal of the High School.

At the last meeting of the Board, the following bills were ordered paid: A. H. Andrews & Co., school seats, $243.50; H. F. Wright, rent South Park School, $66; W. L. Robinson, coal and wood, $153.25; C. Gifford and others, repairs to houses, $67.43; Janitor's bills and other services, $91.50; making a total of $621.68.

The foundations and first story of the brick school-house at Cornell were reported finished, and further work is suspended till spring. A warrant for $2,400 was ordered paid to Beatty & Barker on account. The building for the present school at Cornell is rented at $50 per month. The furnaces in the High-School building have been repaired, and all the school-houses have been also repaired and are in good order.

The Committee on Night Schools reported that only five or six persons had applied for the privilege, and the subject for opening such a school was abandoned for the present. On the recommendation of the Superintendent, regular High School hours were adopted for the High School for the remainder of this session, opening at 9 and closing at 2. The Superintendent was authorized to provide an instructive entertainment in elocution for the school, at the close of the session, at an expense not exceeding $20.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Christian Union class in German, under Prof. Groh, meets this evening in the class-room of the Union.

There will be a sociable at the First Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, this evening, to welcome strangers.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Board of Government of the Chicago Christian Union will be held at No. 114 Madison street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The ladies of Trinity M. E. Church, Indiana avenue and Fourteenth street, will give an oyster supper in the church this evening. The tickets are 50 cents.

A prominent Dearborn street lawyer, who began by raising 400 pounds at the Christian Union Health-Lift, now raises 1,100, and is ambitious to reach 1,500.

The Fourth Unitarian Church fair will be held at Central Hall to-day and this evening. The Home Dramatic Club will appear at night, and 25 cents will be the admission fee.

The ladies of Trinity Methodist Church will give an oyster supper and sociable in the parlors of the church this evening from 6 to 10 o'clock. Business men can be furnished with nice suppers. Everybody is invited.

To-night the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher will lecture in the Union Park Congregational Church. This will be the only opportunity to hear him in Chicago this winter. His subject is, "The Leaders and the Led."

The fair and festival now holding in West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, for the benefit of the Catholic Orphanage on Archer avenue, previously announced to be closed this evening, will be continued till Saturday night.

A Rebecca degree meeting of Odd Fellows was held Tuesday night at No. 112 East Randolph street. Past Grand Master J. Ward Ellis presided, and conferred the degree upon the wives of thirteen Odd Fellows and twenty members of the Order.

Peter Wolf, who fell from the Church of St. Columbkill Monday, died of his injuries yesterday morning at his home, No. 659 South Halsted street. The Deputy Coroner held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

About 7 o'clock last evening an altercation took place between two men named Dan Phelan and John Kennedy, at the corner of Pacific avenue and Taylor street, resulting in the latter cutting the former in the right shoulder. Kennedy was arrested and locked up in the Armory.

An unknown man was run over and instantly killed about 9 o'clock last night, at the corner of Clark and Thirty-fifth streets, by an engine of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. The body was horribly mutilated. The remains were taken to the Morgue and the Coroner notified.

A grand fair and festival for the benefit of St. Mary's Church will open in Burlington Hall Monday evening. The management has decided that a first-class programme shall be offered to its patrons during the week. The ladies are unceasing in their efforts to make the fair a success.

The much ridiculed "No cheatee here" intimation of the Chinese shopkeeper finds many parallels in Chicago, where retailers set forth their unsuspected integrity in such phrases as "the square-dealing," "one price," etc. The latest novelty is a coal-dealing firm on Green street, who makes the assuring announcement of "Honor our specialty."

A sociable will be given the fraternity of Unity Church in the basement of the church this evening. There will be a business meeting at half-past 7, a literary entertainment at 8, and refreshments at 9 o'clock. Everybody is cordially invited to be present. This invitation must not be taken seriously, however, since only a small portion of our population can find room in the church.

Deputy-Coroner Pilgrim held an inquest yesterday on the body of a young man named W. S. Monger, who committed suicide by taking laudanum, Tuesday night, at his mother's house, No. 247 West Indiana street. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The deceased was about 19 years old. It is supposed that bad habits and a lack of employment induced him to kill himself.

At the annual conclave of Apollo Commandry, No. 1, recently held, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Sir W. A. Stevens, E. C.; Sir T. T. Oviatt, G.; E. P. Hall, C. G.; James H. Miles, P.; L. B. Dixon, S. W.; F. S. Shewell, J. W.; George H. Laflin, T.; B. B. W. Locke, R.; David Coey, S. B.; W. H. Potter, S. B.; D. C. Wallace, W. They will be installed at the new Asylum, Monroe street, Tuesday evening.

Mr. Frank Grant, of Bloomington, Wis., a cousin of President Grant, was married yesterday afternoon to Miss Mary De Golyer, daughter of Mr. D. L. De Golyer. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, of the Plymouth Congregational Church. At the same time, Mr. Mercina Dobbs, of Brooklyn, and Miss May Crawford, of Cincinnati, were made one. The residence of Mr. De Golyer, No. 1118 Prairie avenue, where the marriages took place, was crowded with the intimate friends of the ladies and gentlemen named.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Pacific Hotel Company was held yesterday afternoon in Room No. 1 of the Otis Block. There were present gentlemen representing more than half the capital stock of the Company. The following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year: John F. Tracy, Albert Keep, Hugh Riddle, Thomas F. Winthrow, and Harold S. Peck. At a meeting of the newly-elected Directors, Thomas F. Winthrow was appointed President, and Xavier L. Otis Secretary-Treasurer of the Company.

Yesterday, being a day set apart in the Church of England and in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States for special intercession in behalf of missions, was observed by appropriate religious services at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul. The Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse, assisted by the Rev. Canon Knowles and a full choir, conducted the exercises, and brief addresses on the efficacy of prayer to accomplish an extension of the Church were delivered by the Bishop. The attendance was not very large at either the morning or evening service.

A meeting of the Ellsworth Zouaves was held at the Pacific Hotel yesterday evening, where about fifteen of the members of the organization were present. The chair was taken by Lieut. H. B. Maxwell, and Mr. A. D. Smith acted as Secretary. A communication was read from Maj. C. L. Brand, who declined the honor of becoming the commander of the corps, claiming that his business engagements prevented his giving the work the attention it required. On motion, Maj. Brand's letter was laid upon the table. A discussion followed, in which it was plainly shown that Mr. Brand's declining the position was viewed with anything but pleasure, and that, in order to secure his services, the members would be willing to make arrangements which would remove from his shoulders the troubles and responsibilities attending the finances of the organization. On motion, it was resolved that the Secretary, assisted by a committee of six, draw up a set of resolutions, to be signed by the old and the present members of the organization, and presented to Maj. Brand, requesting him to take command of the organization. The company voted thanks to the proprietors of the Pacific Hotel for the use of the parlor, and then adjourned.

Yesterday morning at an early hour two boys, called W. Kerns and John Flower, while walking along the river-bank, near Twenty-second street bridge, were startled by seeing a naked body floating in the water. They told a police officer of the discovery, who got a boat, and, with the help of the boys, the body was brought to shore and taken to the Morgue in an express wagon. The remains were apparently those of a man about 40 years of age. They were horribly mutilated. A sock on the left foot was the only article of clothing. The body had evidently been in the water many weeks, and was much decomposed. The throat was cut from ear to ear. The skull was broken in, and there were two gashes on the body,—one in the left shoulder, and another in the left side. The cutting of the throat and the wound in the side made many think that a murder had been committed. By others, it was conjectured that the unknown man had left his bed at night and gone to the brink of the river, cut his throat, and fallen into the water. The fractures of the skull and the cuts on the body were possibly made by the wheels of a propeller. It was at first supposed that the body was that of Mr. John McQuade, of No. 192 West Taylor street, who has been missing since the 4th of November, but his two brothers, who examined the body, declared positively that it was not, the features, form, and color of the hair being totally unlike. Coroner Stephens concluded to defer holding the inquest until to-day, hoping that the remains would be identified.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The second night of the opera season was memorable in two respects—first, by the debut of Mrs. Van Zandt, and, second, by the first performance of Verdi's beautiful opera, "Rigoletto," in English, in this city. The audience was not as large as at the performance of "Martha," partly because the opera is scarcely known here, and partly because it was an "off night," although the latter is in reality no reason at all. The Van Zandt nights, if last night furnishes any criterion to go by, are fully up to the regular nights in every particular. In reality, the ensemble of the performance of "Rigoletto" was far superior to that of "Martha," and in every respect more enjoyable.

The plot of "Rigoletto" has been already published. It is not a pleasant story, and in English the concentration and accumulation of villainies, which succeed each other so rapidly, are still more horrible from the fact that they are more intelligible than when presented in the Italian version. The opera was first brought out in this city in the first Italian season ever given here, at McVicker's Theatre, Feb. 26, 1859. The cast on that occasion was as follows:

Rigoletto	Barili
Gilda	Cora Wilhorst
Madalina	Amalia Patti Strakosch
Sparafucile	Nicolo
Duke	Henry Squires

Subsequently, it was produced again, June 5, 1865, in the memorable Italian season which inaugurated the opening of the Crosby Opera-House, upon which occasion the cast was as follows:

Rigoletto	Bellini
Gilda	Miss Kellogg
Madalina	Kate Morensi
Sparafucile	Coletti
Duke	Massimiliani

Since that time it has been shelved, and now, after its eight years' rest, it is brought out once more, this time in English, with the following cast:

Rigoletto	Hall
Gilda	Jenny Van Zandt
Madalina	Mrs. Seguin
Sparafucile	Peakes
Duke	Maas

As we have said before, it was a notable performance because of the debut of Mrs. Van Zandt, and it is but just to say that, in every respect, she justified the excellent reputation which had preceded her. She received a very hearty welcome as she appeared, which at once established a mutual sympathy between her and the audience, which was a much more critical one than that which had been present at the performance of "Martha," and, before the curtain dropped upon the close of the act, she had established herself in the good opinion of her hearers beyond all question. Her stage presence is very attractive, and her bearing graceful, and the thoroughly conscientious manner in which she gave herself up to the dramatic requirements of her role, and merged her identity in that of the character she was personating, show her to be a faithful, painstaking artist. To accompany this fundamental requirement of a real artist, she has a clear, fresh, liquid voice of great range and flexibility, which does not yet show wear in any part. Nearly all of her music after the second act is intensely passionate, and the duos, especially, require great dramatic power. In these, she displayed a fervor and fire worthy of the Italian stage, and which almost seemed strange and foreign upon the English, which is usually so light and harmlessly melodious. In the duo, at the first meeting with the Duke, and the aria, "Dear Name, Within This Breast," which follows it, she displayed not only some very clear and skillful execution, but also a breadth and force in dramatic singing, which have rarely been equaled here; and closed the aria with a sustained trill of remarkable endurance. In the long and trying duo with *Rigoletto* closing the third act, which is the climax of her role, in a musical point of view, she rose to the fullest demands of the situation, and gave her part with such passionate earnestness and genuine pathos, that she was recalled before the curtain to receive the applause of the house. In the superb quartette of the last act, one of Verdi's finest numbers, her voice told with thrilling effect and won an encore for the four. Mrs. Van Zandt came to us a stranger, and with the disadvantage of appearing in a comparatively unknown opera, but she will need no further introduction. Her artistic ability, both dramatic and musical, has been appreciated at the first performance, and where others have had to labor and wait, she has conquered a success immediately.

Mrs. Seguin had but very little to do, as she only appears in the last act, but that little was done with her customary excellence, and her fine voice was never better than in the quartette. Mr. Hall had the severe part of *Rigoletto*, the jester, and we are willing to forgive his sins of omission and commission in some of his other characters, for the excellent manner in which he played and sung his part. It is no light task to personate this character of the buffoon, gradually wrought up to tragic frenzy, and if he did not always bring out the nice shading of the two characters in one—the jester and the infuriated father seeking revenge, yet in the stronger phases of the character, notably in his soliloquy after the interview with *Sparafucile*, in which the curse of the old man haunts him, he displayed an outburst of dramatic power which was absolutely surprising. Mr. Hall has evidently found his mission in *Rigoletto*. Mr. Maas improves upon a second hearing. He was in much better voice than on the first evening, and although at times he was overpowered by the orchestra, he sang in admirable style, and when he had a favorable opportunity, as, for instance, in his aria in the last act, "How Fickle Women Are" (the favorite "La Donna Mobile"), he warmed up and sang with telling effect. Mr. Peakes, who is always a fiend of some description, going about with a long knife, had the part of the bravo *Sparafucile*. Whatever else he may have murdered, he didn't murder what little music he had to sing. His profound voice was very refreshing, notwithstanding the questionable character of the business in which he was engaged. Mr. Bartleman, who had the minor part of *Monterone*, would please his audience more if his remarkable physical attempts to keep time with his whole body did not impress one with the constant suspicion that he was getting ready to make a flying leap over into the parquette. The chorus people did very well, and more than one effort of the male chorus was worthy of high praise. We wish to renew our entreaty to Mr. Howson to keep his orchestra down. They play too loud.

This evening "Faust," with Miss Kellogg as *Marguerite*.

THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROADS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An article from the New York *Tribune*, in your issue of Dec. 1 (headed "Congress—Business of the Coming Session") says: "A determined attempt will probably be made to secure subsidies for the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads, which are said to be in desperate straits. Agents of these lines have already arrived here, and are looking over the ground to see whether it will pay to open a campaign," etc.

It may seem strange to many of your readers, considering the present general adverse judgment of the people toward any further legislation favoring in any manner new or existing railroad enterprises, that any number of railroad-operators or magnates should now seriously hope for success in any scheme for land-grants, subsidies, or loaning of national credit in aid thereof; and for this very reason, the warning of the article copied by you may fail to make its proper impression. Not so, however, if the country could but be brought face to face with the startling consciousness that the writer has spoken but the words of truth and soberness.

The truth should be known that he has understated, rather than the reverse; that not only "a determined attempt will probably be made to procure subsidies" by the friends of the two corporations, but that negotiations have already been opened, and for months have been proceeding.

Should the fact be known, that not only have the friends of the railroads named, on more than one occasion during the past season, been in Washington in close consultation with the heads of different bureaus and departments, but that also, at different prominent centres through the country, there have been "chance" assemblages of high national and railroad officials in long and private council; that mutual and satisfactory understandings have been reached, and that the details of the "attempt" have been agreed upon;—if, added to these, it could be shown that absolutely, without such help, the further prosecution of these enterprises must be abandoned by their present organizations; that the prize is too tempting likely to be abandoned; and that the laying open their past transactions might come as a result of a change of ownership and management,—would not all these things combined go far toward indicating the propriety of organized action, and a valuable motive for it?

Let us not be deceived. The present Congress is looked upon for much to help these gigantic, but most needy, creations of a speculative period. It only needs the modest petition: "We do not ask land-grants, or subsidies of any kind; we only desire the indorsement of the nation to our credit."

This costs the Government nothing, and it so firmly establishes our credit that we can perfect our enterprises, open up our magnificent land-grants, and carry across the Continent the commerce of the world." But, should the land-grants refuse to be opened up at a profit, or should the world's commerce decline to be transported in those directions at a tariff high enough to pay for moving it, and the enormous amount swallowed up in the construction, then who is to make good the boundless issue of corporation bonds bearing the indorsement of the National Government?

Let the people look well toward Congressional action. Possibly the reports of some Cabinet-officers may indicate the advantages and importance of completing these two great continental arteries; and possibly, too, the Message may faintly foreshadow something in this direction on which to build; but, whether so or not, never let it be forgotten that the present session of Congress is expected to furnish the ways and means for completing the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads, and that, too, in present hands; and that Government officials of national reputation are not inimical to the plan. P.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1873.

SENATOR CARPENTER.

The Long-Branch Scandal.

The New York *Tribune* of the 1st inst. has a lengthy editorial article upon Senator Carpenter, in connection with the Long-Branch scandal, in which it says that it "still thinks that such a man ought not to preside over the United States Senate;" and reiterates the assertion of its "ample pecuniary responsibility" to meet any damages which he might obtain in an action for libel. Accompanying its editorial, the *Tribune* reprints the following from a letter in the Cleveland *Herald*:

"The precise facts are these: Senator Carpenter in July last, in New York City, had a lady of high social position and unsullied reputation placed under his charge by her husband and brother to escort to Long Branch. The brother accompanied the lady to the boat. When they arrived at the Branch the Senator drove to the West End Hotel. When Mr. C. entered the hotel, the room-clerk—who was room-clerk at Willard's in Washington, where Mr. C. boarded for two years—told him he could not provide him (C) with rooms, the house being full to overflowing; that he had just turned away Spencer and sundry others who had applied before him. The clerk subsequently told Mr. C. he had secured him rooms at the Ocean House, whither Mr. C. went and registered his and the lady's name.

"The lady after supper retired, and Mr. C. went to see the President, about three miles distant, and returned between 12 and 1 o'clock. Their rooms were in different wings of the building, and over 200 feet apart. The next morning Mr. C. drove round Long Branch a couple of hours, showing the place to the lady, and at 11 o'clock returned to New York, where the lady's friends were in waiting to receive her.

"After Mr. C. was advised there was no room for him at the West End Hotel, he turned round and was saluted by a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, that two years before he, as Chairman of the Senate Committee, had imprisoned for contumacy. It was this man that sent the equivocal dispatch to the *Tribune* which has occasioned all the scandal the press has teemed with for the past three months. I speak whereof I know when I assert there was nothing in Mr. Carpenter's conduct at Long Branch at all inconsistent with the strictest morality and decorum, and all the scandalous stories put in circulation were the offspring of malice. Politically, I am not in sympathy with Mr. Carpenter; but I deem it my duty to say thus much in behalf of truth and justice, and without the knowledge or instigation of Mr. Carpenter or his friends.

"Mr. Carpenter has been most shamefully slandered in this matter, and it has been only from a sense of delicacy about having the name of the lady involved figure in the newspapers that he did not at once make a public denial of the imputed charge. Conscious of his innocence, he has stood proudly silent, and let the scandal-mongers and cheap demagogues bark until they were hoarse and exhausted. It is fine now, the excitement being over, that the precise facts should be laid before the public, and justice done to an injured and gifted public man."

Referring to this letter the *Tribune* says:

"There is a flavor of 'Thus saith the Lord' in the writer's 'I speak whereof I know,' and a delightful assurance of the judicial mind when he says he is not in sympathy with Mr. Carpenter politically, but deems it his duty to speak in behalf of truth and justice. The letter lacks a signature. Its statements are untrue. The proprietors of the West End Hotel know whether the facts have been misrepresented. Mr. Matt Carpenter himself knows also whether or not he has been slandered. A denial from either of these, we submit, would be much more to the purpose than an unsigned letter from some one who pretends to speak whereof he knows. For the rest, no one more than the *Tribune* desires to have 'justice done' to this 'injured and gifted public man,' and it looks to the United States Senate to begin it. Injured common decency looks for justice at the same time, and we pray it may receive it."

The New York *Times* of the 2d has an editorial reply to the *Tribune's* article; in the course of which it says:

"The true facts have been known to us for some time. The husband of the lady, who, for very natural reasons, desires not to bring his wife's name before the public, and therefore does not wish to publish anything under his own signature, some time since called on us and informed us that the charge was utterly false, and requested us, in case the slander was kept up, to publish a statement of the facts.

"Mr. Carpenter went, during the summer, to Long Branch, having an appointment with the President on business. He was accompanied by the lady in question, who was put in his charge by her husband. Arriving there about 5 in the afternoon, he went directly to the West End Hotel and applied for rooms, and was informed by the clerk that there was not a vacant room in the house, and had not been for several days. The clerk and Mr. Carpenter were well acquainted, the clerk having been formerly in Willard's Hotel, Washington, where Mr. Carpenter and his family had boarded two years. The clerk gave Mr. Carpenter a note of introduction to the Ocean House, and he went there and obtained a room for the lady and one for himself. At 7 o'clock he took tea at the President's, and spent the evening with President Grant until about 9:30. He then returned to the hotel, where several gentlemen called on him, in whose company he remained until about 12 o'clock, and returned to New York the next morning.

"Ramsdell—a correspondent of the *Tribune*, who was imprisoned about two years ago by the Senate, on Mr. Carpenter's motion, for contempt in refusing to testify in regard to the stolen treaty, and who vowed vengeance on Mr. Carpenter at that time, and seems to have watched for an opportunity to retaliate for what he regarded as an injury—was stopping at the West End Hotel. He at once repaired to the telegraph office and sent a dispatch to the *Tribune*, saying that Senator Carpenter had arrived at Long Branch, and had been refused a room at the hotel, 'for reasons best known to himself and the proprietor of the hotel.'

"This telegram suggested a base falsehood, as Ramsdell well knew at the time. He devised it, as he himself admitted afterward, solely for the purpose of 'getting even' with Senator Carpenter."

The *Times* then proceeds to answer the charges against Mr. Carpenter of intoxication and bad-companionship, by printing the following letters:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20, 1873.

DEAR JUDGE: Much has been said in the public prints relative to your colleague, Senator Carpenter, during his visit to Long Branch this last summer. One charge made against him I know to be untrue. He spent an hour or more with me during the evening of his stay, and I can answer as to his being at the time strictly sober, giving no evidence of having been drinking to mark its effect at that time. The other charges I know nothing about, and made no inquiry about, thinking them impossible. Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT.

Judge T. O. HOWE.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1873.

Hon. T. O. Howe:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the charges against Senator Carpenter at Long Branch, the facts are simply these: Mr. Carpenter came with several others, and there was not a vacant room in the house. I told him so, and gave him a note of introduction to the Ocean House. If the President had called at the same time for a room, I should have told him the same thing. Mr. Carpenter was neither intoxicated nor guilty of any impropriety whatever. GEORGE H. FARRAR,

Room Clerk West End Hotel.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BOARD OF HEALTH,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1873.

Hon. T. O. Howe:

DEAR SIR: I saw Mr. Ramsdell, who telegraphed to the New York *Tribune* in regard to Senator Carpenter's being refused rooms at the West End Hotel, Long Branch, in June last. Soon after Mr. Ramsdell's return to Washington, I then informed Mr. Ramsdell that I was personally acquainted with the lady in question, having attended her professionally on several occasions during the last few years; that he had made a mistake and done the lady a great wrong. He replied, "*I don't care; I have got even with Carpenter.*" This he repeated, in substance, several times during the conversation, leading me to understand that he was only endeavoring to punish Senator Carpenter for his course as Chairman of the Senate Committee in the matter of the stolen treaty. Mr. Ramsdell was formerly my Chief Clerk at Armory Square End Hospital during the late war, and our relations have been and now are intimate, and this conversation convinced me that his statement was more freely made than it would have been to others, and that he was only actuated by a design to retaliate upon Senator Carpenter, *and seemed to rejoice that he had inflicted injury upon the character of Senator Carpenter without regard to what the facts might be.*

I make this statement as a matter of justice, both to the lady injured and Senator Carpenter.

Very truly yours, D. W. BLISS.

DECATUR, Ala., Sept. 11, 1873.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I was at Long Branch the day after you were there last summer, or, at all events, the day the first telegram appeared in the New York *Tribune* concerning your visit there. I went to the "West End Hotel," and was told by the clerk that there was not a vacant room in the house and had not been for several days; that they had been compelled to refuse many persons.

I saw the *Tribune* correspondent (Mr. Ramsdell) a few moments afterward, and, referring to the telegram in the *Tribune*, I asked him what it meant, and whether there was any truth in it. *He admitted to me that there was no truth whatever in what would be implied from the telegram.* I afterward talked with the room clerk upon the same subject, and he told me you were refused a room only because every one in the house was occupied. I am very sincerely yours,

GEO. E. SPENCER.

The Hon. MATT H. CARPENTER, Milwaukee, Wis.

EPIZOOTY.

The Horses in New York Again Threatened With the Coughing Plague.

From the New York Herald, Dec. 1.

The dreaded epizooty seems again about to break out in the city, and it is not impossible that we may see repeated the scenes of last winter, when business was almost at a standstill in consequence of the want of horseflesh to do the ordinary carrying of the city trade.

The fact that again the disease is making its appearance—and it is fair to suppose the same results will follow—at almost the same period as last year, leads one fairly to suppose that this may become an annual plague which will not only prove of insuperable trouble to the general public, but a great loss of money to owners of horseflesh. An annual recurrence at the beginning of winter of the epizooty, with all its attendant troubles, will be a calamity the effects of which it would be a matter of no small difficulty to forestall. Soon again, perhaps, the sound of the oxen will be heard in our streets, and the ponderous chariot of the country team may become a familiar sight to the citizens of New York.

As yet, however, the disease has had a very small spread, and its promise may not become an accomplishment. Generally speaking, among the car and stage stables, the plague has hardly made itself felt, though there are unmistakable signs that it does exist, and, if the experience of the past can be taken as a criterion, the spread, after the first symptoms, will be very rapid.

A reporter of the *Herald* made a visit yesterday to the several principal car and stage stables in the upper portion of the city to verify the statements as to the extent of the disease. The reporter also had an interview with one of the leading veterinary surgeons of the city, one whose system did much last season in effecting cures of the disease, and whose information, therefore, on the subject may be considered as valuable. He said, in answer to questions on the subject:

"I have no doubt that with all things equal we shall see this year a repetition of the scenes of last among the horses, and very likely when the first cold weather of the season begins each year the disease may appear in its old form. We have the advantage of knowing something more about it than we did at first, and almost all veterinary surgeons here know how best to deal with it. But, under the most favorable circumstances, the disease is one which takes much longer to extirpate than it does to come, and valuable time must be lost by the appearance of the disease. There is no doubt that what is known as the epizooty is simply a very severe form of cold which attacks the bronchial tubes and causes them to inflame to such a degree that respiration often becomes impossible. This is accompanied by a species of running catarrh, which weakens the animal, and by withdrawing the best juices of the body, causes the body to become weak and emaciated in a very short space of time. By the application of remedies the disease, if taken in time, may be made to yield, and the horse may be put in a condition to work once more. But I have much doubt if the disease is ever completely extirpated from the system of the horse, and, upon slight provocation, such as standing in the cold while perspiring, or not being housed sufficiently warmly, the malady may appear with all its first vigor, and the animal will begin to droop and fall away as before, subject to the same remedies if it has not taken too fast a hold already. I have been led to say this by the fact that I have noticed that all those horses which suffered most severely last season have been more or less running from the nostrils ever since, and would no doubt be ready to yield to the distemper directly, if set in again with any virulence. The cough has also remained more or less, and every now and then you may hear it in the streets. It is the old disease which remains in every case. Of course, the warm months of the summer were antagonistic to the disease, and there is never any danger of its becoming wide-spread during that season. But with the winter setting in the danger comes back, and must be obviated as best we can do it. I believe that the spread of the disease will depend very much upon the weather of the next few days. If the weather remains hard, clear, and dry as it is at present, I have no doubt that we shall escape without any serious attack of the malady. But, in case there should be any sudden change, the disease will break out very badly, and we shall very likely have the worst scenes of last year repeated, and, very likely, with as much violence. But better it should come now than later in the season, when the snow impedes travel and makes the work of the horses twofold. It is not likely, however, that we shall have many deaths from the disease, for, as I said before, it will not take us by surprise, as it did last year, and we shall better know how to treat it."

The surgeon went on to give some general statistics, from which it would appear that not one in ten of the city horses but what was at least slightly affected by the epizooty.

THE FOURTH AVENUE LINE.

At the stables of this company there does not appear to be a single horse attacked by the disease. Some few of them are coughing a little, but only slightly more than they have been doing all the summer. The Superintendent does not seem to fear any of the scenes of the past season, though it will be remembered that this stable suffered probably less than any stable in the city, owing to the immediate withdrawal of the horses when they were attacked.

THE THIRD AVENUE STABLES.

Here the disease was very bad last year, so that at one time, it will be remembered, the cars did not come down further than Fifth street. Thus far, however, the appearance of the disease is very mild. A few (about five) of the horses are in the hospital, with a slight appearance of being affected with the epizooty. By preventive means, however, and by not working the horses which show the slightest signs of having the disease, it is hoped to obviate any serious attack of the epizooty, such as characterized this line last year. This line employs 1,300 horses. The Central line is not affected at all by the appearance of the epizooty.

THE BELT LINE

has not been much affected either. It is said some eight horses are affected by the distemper, and that even these were not seriously touched. The disease, it is believed, will not spread, especially if the present weather lasts. Some [illegible] horses are employed on this line.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE LINE.

Over 1,000 horses are constantly at work upon this line, and the small number of six are at present laid up. The disease which exists is not believed to be the catarrhal plague which created such havoc last year. The line runs as usual its full number, and expects to continue in the same way.

THE EIGHTH AVENUE LINE.

This line, one of those which suffered most last year, has about ten horses affected by the disease, and a few more running at the nose. There is some fear here that the disease may spread, but it is said that, if the present fair weather continues, the critical period will be passed over without serious trouble.

THE NINTH AVENUE LINE

has also several horses suffering more or less from the disease. A few are serious cases, but are being kept at work, as it is not believed the distemper will spread.

THE SIXTH AVENUE LINE

have four cases in the hospital which are somewhat aggravated, but the general run of the horses are in as healthy a condition as they have been during the past year. The disease does not appear to be spreading at all.

THE GRAND AND FORTY-SECOND STREET LINE

is said to have quite a number of horses in the hospital, the majority of them having the epizootic.

The East Broadway has a number of horses sick; some with the epizooty, about ten, and others are running at the nose.

The Avenue B line has eight horses suffering from the disease, and a number of others slightly affected.

The Second avenue line has thus far a healthy record, and does not appear to show any symptoms of an aggravated attack of the disease.

THE STAGE COMPANIES

suffered very severely last year from the disease, and the probability is that this year they will be more affected than the car companies. The Fourth avenue line has twelve horses down with the distemper; the Fulton Ferry line has six, with quite a number coughing; the Twenty-third street line, which completely stopped for a time last year in consequence of the disease, has ten horses affected with the epizooty.

THE EXPRESS HORSES

have not been attacked to any great degree with the disease, though a few animals belonging to the Adams Express Company, the United, and Dodd's, are suffering from the epizootic, and a good many are coughing and running at the nose.

The milkmen and the milk companies seem to be suffering a good deal from the epizooty, and many of the horses which have caught cold have again many of the symptoms of the disorder, and will, do doubt, succumb more or less to the disease. No doubt the fast running and constantly stopping during the coldest hours of the morning has brought about this state of affairs.

The livery stables do not seem to have been affected as yet, more than that many of the horses which suffered last year are coughing to a slight extent.

Some horses have already died from the disease, but it does not appear where they came from or whom they belonged to. Probably not more than six or seven have died in this way and have gone to the Rendering Company.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 3.—Our city Fire Department is divided, two Boards of Commissioners claiming authority. Chief Whitney still acts under the old Board, and last night the new Board elected David Scannell Chief.

In the suit at Pioche, Nev., the case of the Raymond-Ely Mining Company v. Kentucky, a decision was given in favor of the former.

The difficulties on the railroad at Seattle, W. T., have been settled, and the work resumed.

Mayor Otis and Chief of Police Cockrill have already commenced a radical reform in their respective departments of the City Government.

There is a light fall of snow here, and it is snowing at Stockton, Sacramento, and other points in the valley districts of this State.

MARRIAGES.

WILDER—BENJAMIN—In Chicago, on Dec. 1, by the Rev. C. D. Helmer, Mr. Wm. H. Wilder and Miss Emma Benjamin.

TOBEY—ARNETT—Dec. 3, by Prof. Swing, at the residence of Wm. Arnett, father of the bride, Mr. Howard V. Tobey and Miss Nellie Arnett, all of Chicago. No cards.

DEATHS.

HULKE—The wife and child of Charles Hulke, 37 Sedgwick-st.

The funeral will be Friday, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock a. m.

QUINLAN—At 803 State-st., Edward, youngest son of Edward and Ellen Quinlan.

Funeral from residence, by cars to Calvary, at 1 p. m., Dec. 4.

☞ Oswego and Syracuse, N. Y., papers please copy.

WANTED.

WANTED — WAITER-GIRLS. APPLY AT [illegible] West Madison-st., up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING AN

IMMENSE BANKRUPT STOCK OF FURNITURE,

To be sold SATURDAY next, Dec. 6, at 9½ o'clock.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

On FRIDAY, Dec. 5, at 9 1-2 o'clock a. m.,

Extensive Sale at Auction of

CROCKERY, CHINA, AND FANCY GOODS,

204 and 206 East Madison-st.

15 Crates Crockery in original packages.
5 Crates Fancy Goods, in original packages.
Rich Vases, Bohemian Goods, Toys.
Large assortment Lamps, Fancy Coffees, Child's Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Figure Pieces, Parian and Bronze Vases and Figures, and a general assortment of elegant China.
All goods of the very best description and of recent importation.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO,
AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

TRADE SALE OF

FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

White Goods, Linens, Furs, Hats and Caps, Gloves and Mitts, Boots and Shoes, Yankee Notions, Toys, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, DEC. 4, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Saturday Sale

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

And General Merchandise,

On SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

REGULAR FRIDAY'S SALE

New and Second-Hand Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room

FURNITURE

At our Salesroom, 84 and 86 Randolph-st., on Friday morning, Dec. 5, at 9½ o'clock, we will offer an unusually large variety of New and Second-Hand Furniture, Stoves, Bedding, Blankets, Comforters, Brussels and Wool Carpets, a large lot of Crockery and Glassware, Brown Stone Ware, Mirrors, &c., and a general assortment of Household Goods and Merchandise.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.

Regular South Side Sale of Household Furniture.

The Largest Furniture Sale on Record. Every Style and in great Variety. Side Boards, Wardrobes, Parlor and Office Desks, Carpets, Oilcloths, Cutlery and Plated Ware, Stoves, Pianos, Parlor Organs, 15 crates Crockery and Glassware. At 11 o'clock—Open and Top Buggies, Express Wagons, Double and Single Harnesses.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 9½ o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
CHOICE LIQUORS AT AUCTION.

I will, on Thursday, Dec. 4, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., at 118 East Lake-st., sell for cash to best bidder, the entire stock of the late firm of Mackenzie & Gillies, among which are some choice Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, Pale Sherry, Port, and other Wines. Also, the Store Fixtures, consisting of fine Shelving and Counters, Private Office, large Ale Box, large and elegant Mirror with Marble Stand, French Plates, Show Case, Glasses, Mugs, &c., &c.

ST. CLAIR SUTHERLAND, Assignee.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE
OF
SEVEN WORK HORSES, 1 OPEN BUGGY, and 2 SETS OF DOUBLE HARNESS, this day at 10 a. m., at Dwight's Livery Stable, 145 and 147 South Sangamon-st.

J. L. [illegible], Agent.